

[1958]

"Plant America"



Greening Nursery Co.

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EAST DUNBAR ROAD • MONROE, MICHIGAN

BORN 1850 — STILL GROWING

"BORN 1850—STILL GROWING"

Over a Century of Quality and Service

In the year 1850 John C. W. Greening came to the United States and established a nursery on an acre of rented ground. Today that nursery comprises over a thousand acres of thriving trees and plants—a tribute to the principles of the founder: "To work hard, work well and remember your responsibility to those with whom you deal."

We appreciate the patronage of thousands of friendly customers and look forward to serving our friends both old and new.

The Greening Nursery Co.

Charles B. Greening

President



AGE . . . STABILITY . . . PROGRESS

The Century-Old Greening Idea of Quality and Service

Four generations have proudly developed the tiny nursery of the founder, with the help of devoted, experienced employees instilled with the Greening traditions of quality, service and honesty.

Today, as always, Greening is in the forefront of nursery development, in creating new and better varieties, in growing, in packaging and in distributing—all in the interest of better home and orchard plantings.



Our Benton Harbor, Michigan Research Plant

To better serve our customers in the fruit-growing area of western Michigan we have a branch plant on the outskirts of Benton Harbor at the corner of Townline and Pipestone Roads.

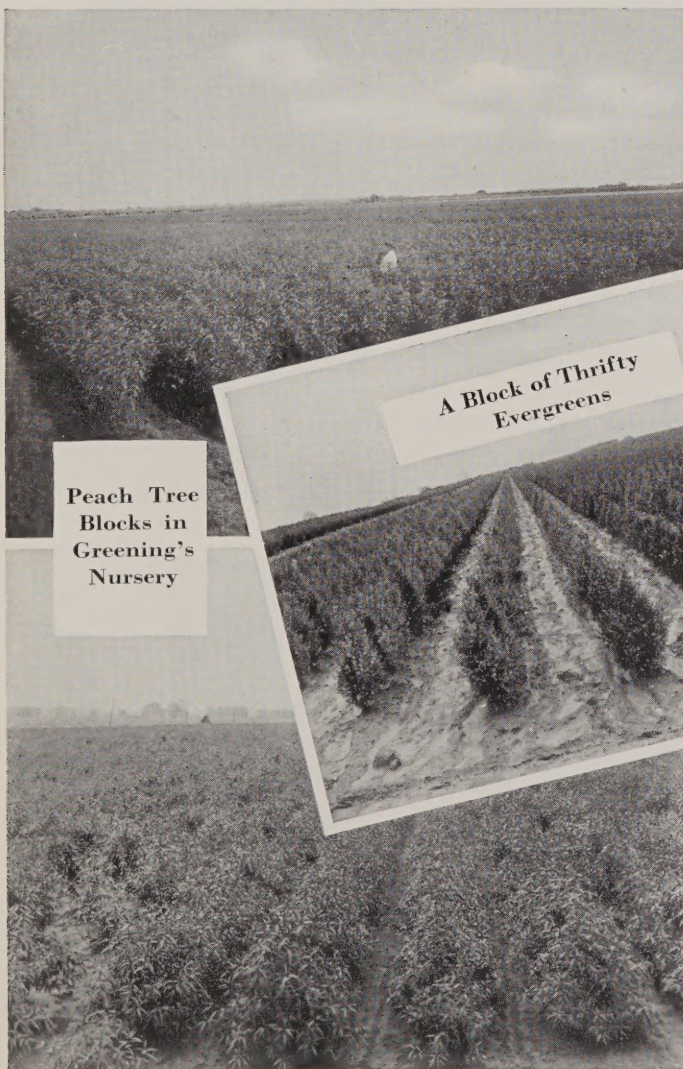
An interesting feature at the Benton Harbor Branch is the complete exhibit and demonstration of "Bud Selection"—what it is—what it means to the fruit grower—how it accomplishes the remarkable results which enable us to give wide guarantees with every Greening-grown fruit tree. Here you will see the results obtained from 30 years of exhaustive "Bud Selection," and the vital importance of complete "Tree Performance Records" made over this long period of time.

Jack McIntosh, our director of research, is constantly guiding projects to assist the grower in his problems.

IN MONROE

Our Nursery and Office are located—
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile east of U.S. 25 and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of U.S. 24
 on Dunbar Road.

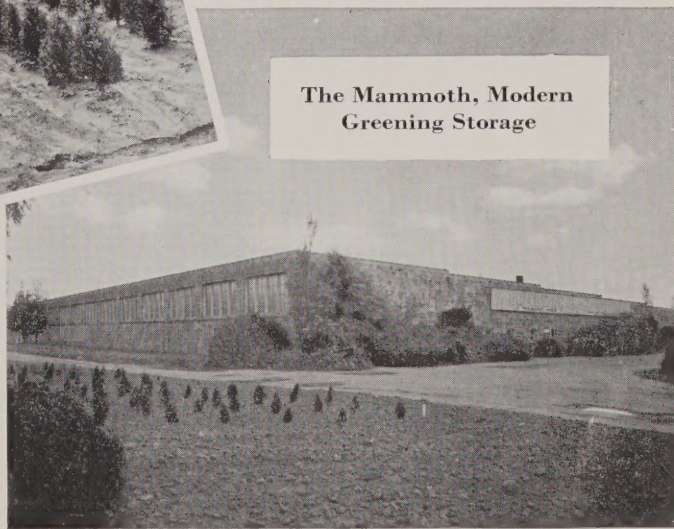
*We always welcome visits to our nurseries
 in Monroe and Benton Harbor where you
 will marvel at the facilities and efficiency
 of the Greening Nursery Co.*



Peach Tree
Blocks in
Greening's
Nursery

A Block of Thrifty
Evergreens

The Mammoth, Modern
Greening Storage



Methods and Machinery Developed by Greening Mean Better Trees for You

We plant millions of trees and seeds each year, and harvest millions of young trees. After intense study of the problems involved and the results desired, Greening's mechanical shops design and build machinery and equipment that revolutionize planting and cultivating methods. Not only does Greening produce better trees with these machines, but the savings effected mean less expensive trees for the planter.

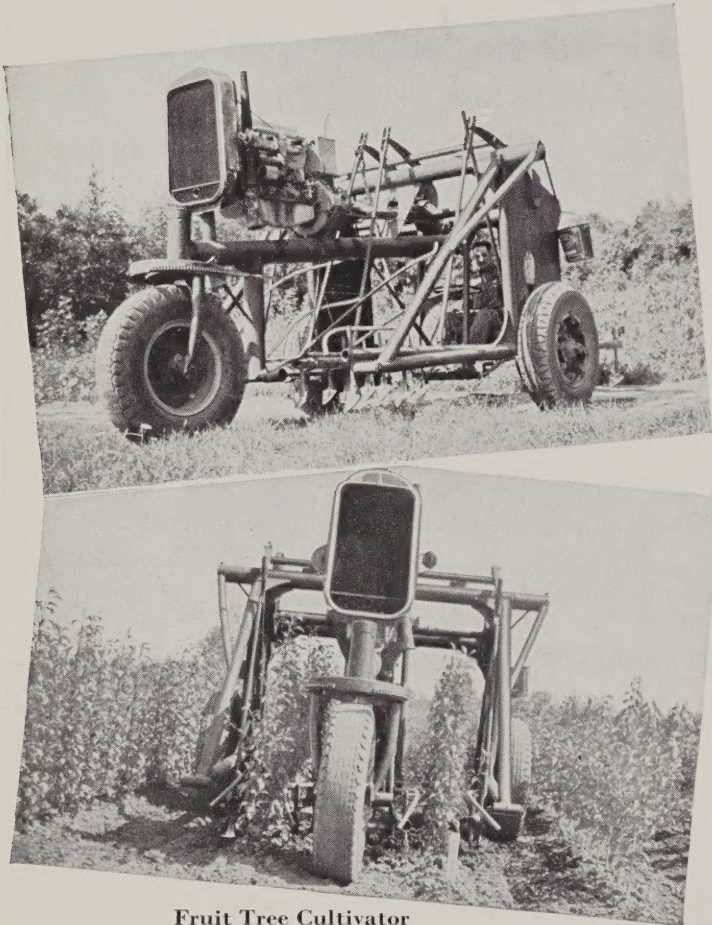
IMPROVEMENT EXTENDED BY MECHANIZED PRODUCTION

In the development of our own equipment for our own peculiar problems, Greening men alone are responsible.

These inventions are important to you as a buyer of nursery stock, since they make it possible to do a better job in each production operation, at less cost. This means that you buy better quality of nursery stock at the lowest prices.

The machine pictured here is our Fruit Tree Cultivator. It is put to almost daily use during the growing season. It does its work better, is safer and cuts costs. Note in top illustration how operator rides close to the ground, where he can see his work and guide machine to prevent injury to trees. It straddles two rows of trees even after they have reached full growth in the rows—cultivates 25 acres in 10 hours.

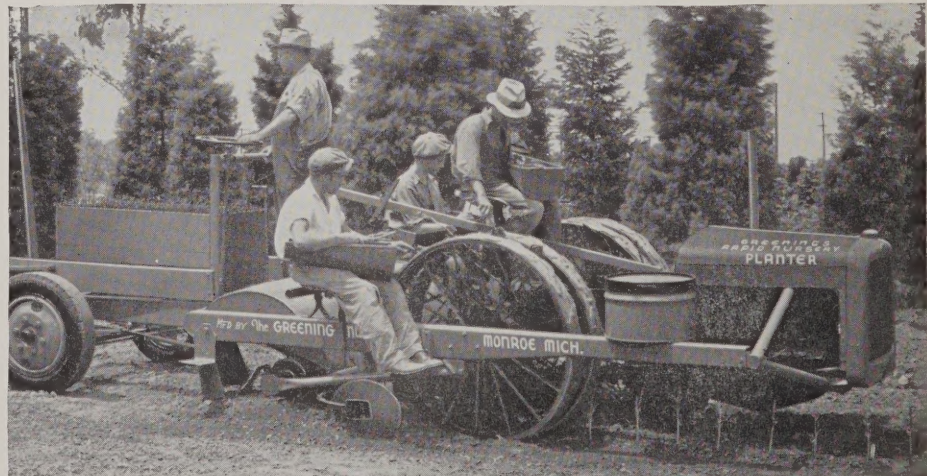
In addition to various machines to aid in growing operations, Greening devises and constructs in their own shops packaging machinery to insure that the plants arrive in the customers' hands in the best of condition.



Fruit Tree Cultivator

THE GREENING TREE PLANTER

Truly a mechanical marvel. Note that feeders ride backward, feeding mechanical planters which automatically correctly space and plant two rows at once. On this machine a revolving cutter opens a trench 4 inches wide, 8 inches deep. Removed soil is pulverized and placed at one side. The shoe holds trench open, guides the plant roots, and loose soil is returned to trench and firmed by drive wheels. Powered by an 80-horsepower engine, the machine plants 52,000 seedlings a day. Two such machines are required to handle our Spring plantings.



Tree Planter

“Bud Selection”

To be profitable, a fruit tree must primarily inherit characteristics of production.

Simply, “bud selection” is the practice of growing our fruit trees from buds whose characteristics are **known**. Our “million-dollar library” of tree performance records carries the detailed performance of thousands of trees—the date of planting, date of bearing, how much and what type of fruit they bore—its quality, color and size. Each year these trees are checked. Any undesirable characteristics are noted and work begun to eliminate them. By constantly working toward variety improvement, we logically work toward elimination of disease, uniform ripening and improved color.

YEARS OF TESTING REQUIRED

Being one of the first to recognize the value of “bud selection,” in 1917 we began our individual tree performance records to furnish facts by which parent trees or limbs, known to possess the best characteristics of the variety, are selected. Constant testing and recording, year after year, of the production, color, size, and other vital factors of our parent trees finally gives us the bud-selected strain.

Before we place our “bud-selected” name on our strains, we must **know**. “True-to-name” is not enough for us. We seek the best characteristics, which naturally give the grower better fruit.

Only by Years of Ceaseless Progeny Tests and Accurate Records Is True “Bud Selection” Possible

On the pages of books like this are detailed records of the performances of thousands of trees—the dates they were planted, when they began to bear, how much and what kind of fruit they bore each year—the quality, color, size, shape and every other characteristic having to do with profitable yield.

These books register the history of Greening parent trees and provide the proof from which Greening trees are given the certification of “Registered, Pedigreed Stock.”



This No. 1 Jonathan Apple Tree, Parent for “Bud-Selected” Strain, Produces the Largest Jonathan Apples Known and Nearly Three Times the Crop of Any Other Tree in the Orchard of Robert Anderson, Covert, Michigan.



Here was a practical, working scientist on the job. The late Roy E. Gibson, Director of Greening Research, was a welcome figure among the nation’s fruit growers.



GROWERS’ COOPERATION

The cooperation of fruit growers, allowing us to work in their orchards, assisting in keeping their production records, and contributing their experience and knowledge of their own trees, has been invaluable. When a tree or limb is found on which fruit of evident perfection grows, our careful records start. It is given a number, and continuous records are kept for years before propagating buds are taken.

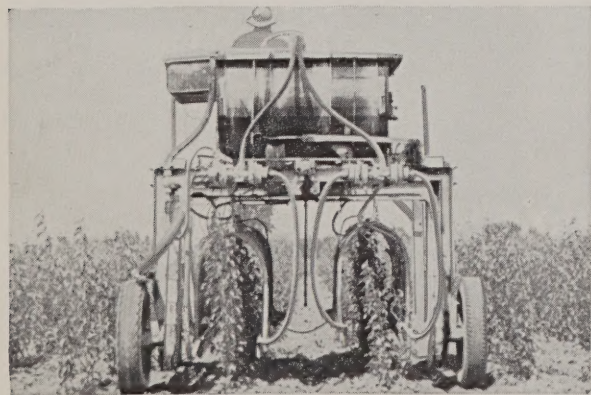
OUR GOAL

It all works toward our goal and ideal—the production of fruit that will sell at a profit.

INNOVATION IN TREE PRODUCTION— TREE SPRAYER

Designed and Built in Our Own Research Machine Shop

Gives not just a sprinkling of spray material but an actual “bath” of the fruit trees while traveling on its own power down the nursery rows. Note the slots where the machine travels through the row. The sprayers are inside the hood, and as the machine passes through the rows the trees are literally submerged by spray material. Through a special device, the surplus spray material is not thrown to the winds but drops into small troughs at the base of the hoods and is then pumped back, screened, and again returned to the supply tank for use, thus reducing spraying costs to one-third of the ordinary open-air spray method. Covers 30 acres per day.



Tree Sprayer

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

Ornamental shrubs provide a useful, practical and inexpensive means of beautifying the home grounds. They lend themselves to the most formal garden, suburban home, a secluded nook or an expansive border. Properly planted, with little attention, they bring a myriad of delicate flowers, attractive berries and multicolored foliage that is a never-ending delight. At the end of each description we indicate the height of each variety at maturity, as a guide in planting.

ARALIA

ARALIA (Angelica-Tree). Of medium size and rapid growth, with arching branches covered with sharp spines. Pale green flowers in June. 8 ft.

BERBERIS • Barberry

Widely planted, thorny shrubs suitable for specimen or hedge planting. Among the best of the berried plants, for it thrives anywhere, doing especially well in shade. Bright red foliage in the Fall with berries hanging on well into the Winter.

BERBERIS thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). An attractive species with dwarf habit. Small foliage changing to copper-red in the Autumn. Red berries. 6 ft.

B. thunbergi atropurpurea (Redleaved Barberry). Similar to above except that foliage is a purplish red in early Spring, changing to brilliant red in Summer and coppery red in the Fall. Prefers a sunny location. 6 ft.



Althea (Hibiscus)

BUDDLEIA • Butterflybush

Sometimes called the Summer Lilac because of the color and style of the flowers. Attractive to butterflies, which adds to its interest. Prefers a sunny, well-drained location.

BUDDLEIA, Ile de France. Large spikes of deep purple flowers. Profuse bloomer. 5 ft.

B., Charming. New variety bearing enormous spikes of clear pink blooms in late Summer. 5 ft.

B., Dubonnet. As the name implies, the spikes are a rich Dubonnet-wine color. Very attractive. 5 ft.

CORNUS • Dogwood

A large class of popular ornamental shrubs useful for many landscaping purposes. Very colorful Fall foliage and bright bark in Winter. All varieties do well in most any soil and in either sunny or shady locations.

CORNUS alba (Tatarian Dogwood). Twigs bright red; oval leaves bluish green. White flowers in clusters in May and June. Fruits bluish gray, turning to black. 6 to 8 ft.

C. alba elegantissima (Silverblotch Dogwood). A highly decorative variety with the green leaves having wide, silvery edges. Red branches in Winter. 5 to 7 ft.

C. mascula (Cornelian Cherry). Large shrub with clusters of yellow flowers covering the bush in the Spring before the leaves appear. Bright red, edible fruits appear later. 20 ft.

C. paniculata (Gray Dogwood). Gray bark. White flowers in clusters in June and July, followed by white fruits on red stems. 6 to 10 ft.

C. sanguinea (Bloodtwig Dogwood). Dark red branches and deep red leaves in the Fall. Greenish white flowers in May and June. Black fruits. Prefers a moist location. 6 ft.

C. stolonifera (Red-osier Dogwood). Erect red branches that spread underground, making a clump. Flowers white, in clusters. Fruits bluish white. 6 ft.

C. stolonifera flaviramea (Yellowtwig Dogwood). Similar to the Red-osier Dogwood, with white flowers and bluish berries but with yellow bark. 6 ft.

COTONEASTER • Rockspray

Widely planted for ornamental purposes. Prefers open, sunny locations and well-drained soil.

COTONEASTER acutifolia (Peking Cotoneaster). Particularly desirable for its reddish flowers and black fruits. Foliage is especially fine in the Fall, with a wide range of color. 12 ft.

C. divaricata (Spreading Cotoneaster). A dense, wide-spreading shrub with shining dark green leaves. Small pink flowers in early Summer. Red berries in Fall. 6 ft.

C. foveolata. Reddish flowers and black fruits. Brilliant orange and scarlet foliage in the Fall. Very vigorous. 10 ft.

Flowering Almond



Berries of Barberry



Althea (Hibiscus or Rose of Sharon)

CYDONIA JAPONICA (Flowering Quince)

CYDONIA japonica (Japanese Quince). Spiny branches producing glistening brick-red flowers with the leaves in early Spring. Yellow fruits in the Fall, suitable for jelly. 6 to 8 ft.

DEUTZIA

Attractive in early Summer because of their wealth of flowers. They do best in well-drained soil, can stand partial shade but need a little protection as to location.

DEUTZIA gracilis (Slender Deutzia). One of the best of the dwarf shrubs, growing low and dense. Racemes of white flowers borne on gracefully arched branches in June. 3 ft.

D. lemoinei (Lemoine Deutzia). Hybrid species growing to a broad, rounded bush with large clusters of white flowers. One of the hardiest varieties. 5 ft.

D., Pride of Rochester. (Pride of Rochester Deutzia.) Another hybrid with double white flowers shaded pink on the outside of the petals in June. 8 ft.

ELAEAGNUS

ELAEAGNUS angustifolia (Russian Olive). A dense-growing, hardy shrub or tree with small gray-green leaves, silvery on under side. Excellent for hedging, windbreaks or screens. Golden yellow flowers in June. 20 ft.

EUONYMUS • Spindletree

Handsome shrubs especially noted for their fine Fall foliage color and adaptability to all kinds of soils and growing conditions.

EUONYMUS alatus (Winged Euonymus). Distinguished by the corky wings or flanges on its bark. Bright crimson foliage in the Fall, followed by bright red fruits. Useful in a massed planting or as a specimen plant.

E. alatus compactus. Dwarf form of the above variety. Fine for planting where a low-growing shrub is desired. 3 to 4 ft.

E. americanus (Brook Euonymus). Showy in the Fall, with pink warty fruits and scarlet-covered seeds. Thrives in partial shade and a moist soil. 7 ft.

E. europaeus (European Burningbush). Very showy in the Fall, with smooth pinkish red fruits. Vigorous grower. 25 ft.



Buddleia, Ile de France

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

Among the showiest of Spring-flowering shrubs, with brilliant yellow flowers appearing before the leaves. Does well under all conditions.

FORSYTHIA intermedia (Border Golden Bell). Slender arching branches covered with golden yellow flowers in early Spring, followed by rich dark green foliage. 8 to 10 ft.

F. intermedia spectabilis (Showy Golden Bell). The most prolific bloomer of all Forsythias, having the largest and showiest flowers. Deeper yellow color than others. 8 ft.



Charming



Dubonnet

FORSYTHIA suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). Slender branches often bending to the ground and rooting at the tip. Forms a golden yellow mound and can be trained over a wall, trellis or rocks very effectively. 8 ft.

F. suspensa, Spring Glory. Improved variety bearing masses of golden yellow flowers in early Spring. Glossy green foliage. 8 to 10 ft.

*Greening's Flowering Shrubs for
Color Accents in the Home
Landscape*



Cornus (Red-Osier Dogwood)



Cornus (Yellowtwig Dogwood)

Greening's Flowering Shrubs, continued

HYPERICUM • St. Johnswort

HYPERICUM aureum (Golden St. Johnswort). A shrub of stiff, dense, dwarf habit. Brilliant yellow flowers in August and early September. Attractive foliage. Prefers partial shade and well-drained soil. Fine as a border shrub. 3 ft.

KERRIA

KERRIA japonica flore-plena. Prefers a well-drained, partially shaded location. Yellow, rose-like flowers in June and sometimes throughout the season. 8 ft.

KOLKWITZIA • Beautybush

KOLKWITZIA amabilis (Beautybush). An oriental shrub of the Honeysuckle family, with graceful habit, good foliage and unusually fine clear pink flowers borne in profusion in late May and June. Does well in any soil. 6 ft.

LIGUSTRUM • Privet

Primarily used for hedging, many of the Privets are useful as specimen plants. Being almost evergreen, they add color over a long season. Many varieties also have flowers and berries to add to their interest.

LIGUSTRUM amurense (Amur River Privet). A very hardy variety from northern China, with handsome dark green foliage. White flowers in June, followed by black berries. Does well in all situations. One of the best hedge plants. 10 to 12 ft.

L. ibolium (Ibolium Privet). Similar in foliage and habit to California Privet but much hardier. Fine for hedges. 8 to 10 ft.

L. ibota (Ibota Privet). Used mostly as a shrub in the border. Gray-green foliage, with white flowers in June followed by black berries. Used also in hedges and borders. Very hardy. 10 ft.

L. ibota regelianum (Regel Privet). Has longer and narrower leaves than other varieties. Blue-black berries remain on all Winter. Very hardy. 5 to 6 ft.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). Probably the most widely planted of all hedge plants. Stands shearing well, and its shiny green leaves are most attractive. Not as hardy as the types listed above. 10 ft.

L. vulgare (European Privet). Showy white flowers in June, followed by black berries remaining on the shrub all Winter. 6 to 8 ft.



Flowering Quince (*Cydonia*)

HAMAMELIS (Witch-hazel)

HAMAMELIS virginiana (Common Witch-hazel). Small yellow flowers bloom in early Winter. Lacy leaves that color yellow, orange or purple in the Fall. Likes a moist soil and partial shade. 15 ft.

HIBISCUS (Rose-of-Sharon)

The Rose-of-Sharon or Althea, as it is sometimes called, is valued mainly for its late flowering habit. The hollyhock-like flowers come in a wide range of colors in late July and August when other shrubs have passed the blooming period.

HIBISCUS syriacus (Althea; Rose-of-Sharon). Rounded shrub of vigorous habit used as a specimen. 10 to 12 ft.

Ardens. Double violet.

Boule de Feu. Double purplish red.

Coelestis. Light blue.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double pure white.

Totus albus. Single white.

H. syriacus, Tree Form. Grown and cultivated with a single stem to form a small, shapely tree. Available in above varieties. 4 to 6 ft.

HYDRANGEA

One of the showiest of flowering shrubs, with long-lasting blooms late in the season. Does well in sun or shade but prefers moist soil. Should be kept thinned for free flowering.

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora ("Hills of Snow" Hydrangea). Blooms are huge clusters of pure white, remaining on the shrub from four to five weeks even after leaves have fallen. Should be pruned severely in Spring for best blooms. 4 to 5 ft.

H. paniculata grandiflora (Peegee Hydrangea). During August and September a mass of bloom. Massive panicles of white flowers gradually turn to pink and bronze and remain on the shrub until frost. Shows to best advantage in open location. Should be pruned in early Spring. 6 ft.

H. paniculata grandiflora, Tree Form. Similar to above but grown on single stem to form a shapely tree. 7 to 8 ft.



Spreading Cotoneaster



Euonymus alatus compactus showing Fall Coloring

Greening's Flowering Shrubs, continued

LONICERA • Upright Honeysuckle

Among the easiest shrubs to grow, doing well in poor soils and in exposed locations. Valuable in borders, as screening plants and as specimen shrubs.

- LONICERA fragrantissima** (Winter Honeysuckle). Hardy, half-evergreen shrub with shiny, leathery leaves. Sweet-scented, white flowers in early Spring. Prefers a sunny location. 8 ft.
- L. korolkowi** (Blueleaf Honeysuckle). Blue-green foliage and attractive pink flowers followed by red berries. 15 ft.
- L. maackii** (Amur or Late Honeysuckle). The latest to bloom. White and yellow flowers followed by dark red fruits. 15 ft.
- L. morrowi** (Morrow Honeysuckle). Wide-spreading shrub with long-lasting foliage. Flowers white and yellow, followed by red fruits. Useful on slopes and other difficult situations. 8 ft.
- L. tatarica alba** (White Tatarian Honeysuckle). A widely planted variety. Bears a profusion of white flowers in May and June, followed by dark red fruits. Stands some shade. 8 ft.
- L. tatarica rosea** (Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle). Similar to above, with rosy pink flowers of two tones. Red fruits. 8 ft.
- L. tatarica sibirica** (Red Tatarian Honeysuckle). Similar to above but preferred by many for its brilliant red-pink flowers, far more highly colored than the above. 8 ft.
- L. tatarica zabeli**. Similar to above, with the brightest red flowers of all Honeysuckles. 10 to 12 ft.



Slender Deutzia



Forsythia (Showy Golden Bells)

PHILADELPHUS • Mockorange

Mockoranges are delightful shrubs, notable for the fragrance of all varieties. Fine in the border or as specimen plants. All stand shade well but prefer a well-drained soil.

- PHILADELPHUS coronarius** (Sweet Mockorange). The most fragrant of all, with large, creamy white flowers covering the plant in June. 8 ft.
- P. coronarius aureus** (Golden Mockorange). Not as fragrant as the above. White flowers in late June and early July. Foliage brilliant yellow, making it fine for contrast in the shrub border. 8 to 10 ft.
- P. grandiflorus** (Big Scentless Mockorange). The least fragrant of the Mockoranges but one of the most handsome, with white flowers nearly 3 inches across. Hardy and does well in poor soils. 12 ft.
- P. lemoinei** (Lemoine Mockorange). A low-growing type with slender branches and fine foliage. Small white flowers in June. Highly prized as a low-growing shrub for the border or specimen use. 4 ft.
- P. virginialis** (Virginal Mockorange). Waxy, semi-double white flowers of huge size, with a spicy fragrance. Blooms over a long period. Fine for specimen use. 10 ft.

PHOTINIA

- PHOTINIA villosa** (Oriental Photinia). Small white flowers in June, followed by red berries which hang on well into Winter. Glossy green foliage turns bright red in Fall. 15 ft.



Mahonia

Greening's Flowering Shrubs, continued



Hills of Snow Hydrangea

Physocarpus (Ninebark)

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius (Common Ninebark). A rapidly growing shrub with white flowers in June. Does well in partial shade. 10 ft.

P. opulifolius aureus. Beautiful variety with golden yellow foliage. Double white flowers in June. 10 ft.

PRUNUS

Most of this class are listed among the trees, but some take a shrubby form and we include several of the most popular in this list.

PRUNUS glandulosa (Double Pink Flowering Almond). Blooms early in May before the leaves appear. Small clear pink, rose-like flowers set closely along the stems create a most beautiful effect. 3 to 4 ft.

P. tomentosa (Nanking Cherry). Fine for borders, foundation plants and as a specimen. The blossoms appear pink, changing to white in early Spring, followed by bright red fruits especially desired by the birds. 6 ft.

Rhamnus • Buckthorn

RHAMNUS frangula (Glossy Buckthorn). A handsome shrub with glossy green leaves. Especially suitable for hedges. Red berries changing to black add to its attractiveness. Needs some shade and moist soil. 10 ft.

Rhodotypos • Jethead

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides (Jethead). Valuable for planting in poor soils and difficult locations. Bears white flowers over a long season, followed by black berries which remain on all Winter. 6 ft.



Hydrangea, P. G.

GREENING'S PEONIES

As a garden favorite, Peonies retain their popularity through the generations. The roots should be planted so that topmost buds are about 2 inches below surface. Plants should not be disturbed after planting, for the blossoms will increase in number, size and quality each year. Plants will bloom ten or twelve years without division.

In the list below, each variety carries the rating of the American Peony Society, based upon 10, for excellence in vigor, size of bloom, etc.

9.0 Baroness Schroeder. (Kelway, 1889.) Considered one of the finest. When the buds first appear, they are a delicate pink, opening to mostly white. Very fragrant. Midseason.

7.6 Edulis Superba. (Lemoine, 1924.) Dark pink of even color; large, loose, flat crown when fully open. Very fragrant, early bloomer.

8.4 Felix Crousse. (Crousse, 1881.) Very brilliant red. Blossoms medium to large, globular and typical bomb shape. Very fragrant. Strong growth. Midseason.

9.3 Festiva maxima. (Mieliez, 1851.) A paperwhite Peony with crimson markings in the center. Very large blooms of full rose type. Grows tall and strong. Early.

8.8 Karl Rosenfield. (Rosenfield, 1908.) An old favorite variety of clear, bright crimson color and excellent form. Large flowers of globular, semi-rose type. One of the best early red varieties.

8.4 L'Etincelante. (Dessert, 1905.) A semi-double Peony, sometimes single in appearance, with petals of deep rose, inner petals pale rose, white at edge. Golden crest of stamens. Large, striking blooms. Midseason.

8.6 Mikado. (Japan, 1893.) One of the best of the Japanese varieties. Long, rounded petals of brightest red surrounding a great dome of golden staminodes. Exceedingly brilliant. Blooms in midseason.

9.2 Mons. Jules Elie. (Crousse, 1888.) Immense, self-colored flesh-pink blooms, shading a trifle deeper toward the base of the petal. The guard petals are broad, surrounding the ball-like center of incurved petals. One of the largest, handsomest and most lasting cutting sorts.

9.0 Sarah Bernhardt. (Lemoine, 1906.) Color is a beautiful appleblossom-pink, petals silver tipped. Large flowers on strong stems of medium height. Very free blooming; agreeably fragrant. Late.

9.8 Therese. (Dessert, 1910.) Most desirable variety, of a charming shade of violet-rose changing to lilac-white. One of the best of the midseason sorts.

*Buy Greening's Flowering Shrubs
for Beautiful Home Grounds*



Privet Hedge



Pussy Willow



Kolkwitzia amabilis (Beautybush)



Virginal Mockorange



Hypericum



©

← *Philadelphus coronarius*
(Sweet Mockorange)



Lonicera (Pink Honeysuckle)



Lonicera (Zabell's Honeysuckle)

Greening's Flowering Shrubs, continued

RHUS • Sumac

Grown chiefly for its handsome foliage, which is highly colored in the Fall. Does well in poor and dry locations.

RHUS canadensis (Fragrant Sumac). A low-spreading shrub, good on hot, dry slopes. Spikes of yellow flowers in the Spring, followed by red fruits. Foliage rich bronze in the Fall. 4 ft.

R. cotinus (Smoketree). Handsome foliage and a curious long-haired seed development which gives the effect of a cloud of greenish purple smoke enveloping the whole shrub. Foliage yellow and purple in Autumn. 15 ft.

R. cotinus purpureus (Smoketree). Similar to above but with dark red foliage throughout the growing season. A handsome shrub. 15 ft.

R. glabra (Smooth Sumac). Smooth bark. Foliage turns bright red in the Fall, with scarlet fruits. 15 ft.

SPIRAEA

A large group of shrubs of varying heights, color of bloom and habits of growth. They prefer sunny positions and rich moist soils.

SPIRAEA, Anthony Waterer. A low-growing, late-flowering shrub of dwarf, compact habit. Clear pink flowers in clusters about 3 inches across. Blooms throughout the late Summer. Especially fine in border plantings. 3 ft.

S. arguta (Garland Spirea). Small white flowers early in May, which completely cover the plant. Highly colored Fall foliage. 6 ft.

S. billiardi (Billiard Spirea). Late flowering, with tall spikes of deep pink flowers in July and August. Can be used as a cut flower for indoor decoration. 4 to 5 ft.

S. callosa alba (Japanese Spirea). A low-growing type with pure white flowers all Summer. 3 ft.

S. froebeli (Froebel Spirea). Similar to Anthony Waterer, with deeper pink flower clusters in July. Does well in moist locations. 3 ft.



Rhamnus (Buckthorn)

RIBES

(Currant)

RIBES alpinum (Alpine Currant). A dense shrub for hedges or mass plantings. Small, greenish yellow flowers; scarlet fruits. 4 ft.

SALIX

(Pussy Willow)

SALIX discolor (Pussy Willow). Well known for its silvery gray catkins which emerge from the brown Winter scales in early Spring before the leaves appear. Very hardy. 20 ft.

S. purpurea nana (Arctic Willow). Low growing, with bluish green foliage. Fine for low hedges. Very hardy. 2 ft.



Smoketree

SPIRAEA, prunifolia florepleno (Bridal-wreath). The earliest to bloom, with arching branches covered with pure white flowers. Very hardy. 6 ft.

S. thunbergi (Thunberg Spirea). Very early blooming, with tiny white flowers. Feathery green foliage that turns orange and scarlet in Autumn. 5 ft.

S. vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spirea). Too well known to require much description. Fine for mass planting or as a specimen. Fountains of white flowers in early Spring. 8 ft.

SYMPHORICARPOS

(Snowberry)

These shrubs do well in sun or shade and are not particular as to soil. Mainly grown for their showy fruits.

SYMPHORICARPOS chenaulti (Red Snowberry). Arching branches and small leaves. Coral-colored berries in early Fall. 6 ft.

S. racemosus (Common Snowberry). Small pink flowers followed by large white berries which hang on all Winter. Large leaves. 6 ft.

S. vulgaris (Coralberry). Arching branches, which carry the small red berries in profusion. Foliage stays green a long time. 6 ft.



Spiraea billiardi



Spiraea, Anthony Waterer

Greening's Flowering Shrubs, continued

SYRINGA • Lilac

Lilacs are among the most prized of all flowering shrubs, serving many purposes. Unsurpassed as specimen plants, they also are highly desirable in the border, as screens, or as backgrounds for smaller plants. Lilacs are a specialty with the Greening Nurseries, and our varieties comprise a wide range of types, colors and sizes. All are very hardy and easy to grow, doing well in most locations. 10 ft.

Hybrid French Lilacs

SYRINGA, Alphonse Lavallee. Double; blue-lilac.

S., Charles Joly. Double; wine-red.

S., Charles X. Single; reddish purple.

S., Congo. Single; deep purple-red.

S., Florent Stepman. Single; white.

S., Ludwig Spaeth. Dark violet; single. Low growing.

S., Marie Legraye. Pure white; single. Low growing.

S., Mme. Casimir-Perier. Double; creamy white.

S., President Grevy. Double; dark blue.

S., Vulcan. Single; ruby-red.

Common Varieties

SYRINGA chinensis rubra (Chinese Lilac). Never fails to bloom. Early flowering. Deep purplish red flowers. 12 ft.

S. persica (Pink Persian Lilac). Light pinkish purple flowers in May and June. Very graceful. 8 ft.

S. vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac). Highly scented and the best known of the large group of Lilacs. Bluish purple. 20 ft.

S. vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). White-flowered form of the above. 20 ft.

TAMARIX

Notable for the fine feathery foliage and pink flowers borne on loose racemes which give a very light and airy effect. Not particular as to soil but prefers a sunny location.

TAMARIX africana (African Tamarix). Bright pink flowers in early Spring before the leaves appear. Reddish bark. 15 ft.

T. hispida (Kashgar Tamarix). A dwarf type with pink flowers in dense racemes in August and September. 5 ft.



LILACS. 1. Florent Stepman; 2. Ludwig Spaeth; 3. Vulcan; 4. President Grevy.



Tamarix africana



Coralberry



Snowberry

Greening's Flowering Shrubs, continued

VIBURNUM

The Viburnums are among the most useful shrubs for all types of landscape work. They are not particular as to shade or sun, preferring a moist location but adapting themselves to most conditions. Striking Fall foliage is a pleasing characteristic and many bear interesting fruits.

VIBURNUM americanum (American Cranberrybush). Habit open and spreading. Bright red fruits in July, remaining on all Winter. 12 to 15 ft.

V. burkwoodi. Slender habit, having leathery green foliage remaining until very late. Pinkish white flowers in clusters in early Spring, with a carnation-like fragrance. 5 ft.

V. carlesi (Fragrant Viburnum). One of the finest of shrubs. Very fragrant, ball-shaped flower heads of delicate pink and white appear in early Spring. Needs plenty of moisture. Blue-black berries in Fall. 4 to 5 ft.

V. dentatum (Arrowwood). Showy white flowers in May and June, with blue-black berries in the Fall. Highly colored foliage in Autumn. 10 to 12 ft.

V. lantana (Wayfaring-Tree). Does well in dry soil. Clusters of white flowers in May. Red fruits turning to purple. 15 ft.

V. lentago (Nannyberry or Sheepberry). Very hardy. Fragrant, greenish white flowers in May. Blue-black fruits hang on until Spring. 20 to 30 ft.

V. opulus (European Cranberrybush). Handsome shrub in early Winter, with large, glossy red berries. 8 to 10 ft.

V. opulus sterile (Common Snowball). Round, ball-like clusters of flowers the last of May. Prefers a sunny spot. 10 to 12 ft.



Viburnum (Snowball)

WEIGELA

Very popular shrubs blooming in May and June. They are not particular as to soil or location.

WEIGELA, Abel Carriere. Showy flowers of carmine-rose with yellow tints. Blooms over a long period. 6 ft.

W., Eva Rathke. Very popular for its brilliant red flowers with white stamens. Blooms from June to August. 3 to 5 ft.

W. floribunda (Crimson Weigela). Flowers of deep red in June. Fine as a specimen plant or in massed plantings. 8 ft.

W., Newport (Vaniceki). Similar to Eva Rathke but thicker growth. 5 ft.

W. rosea (Pink Weigela). Used for naturalizing and landscape work. Rose-colored flowers in profusion in June. 8 to 10 ft.

W. rosea variegata. Cream and green variegated leaves. Pink flowers. Medium spreading growth. 5 ft.



Berries of Viburnum



Viburnum carlesi



Weigela Newport (Vaniceki)

Broadleaved Evergreen SHRUBS

EUONYMUS patens (Dwarf Euonymus). White flowers in Spring, followed by red berries. Fine foundation plant. Low, compact habit. 3 to 4 ft.

E. radicans (Wintercreeper). Shrubby, sprawling plant useful as a vine or ground cover. Retains glossy green foliage over a long season.

E. radicans vegetus (Bigleaf Wintercreeper). Excellent as a vine. Large, shiny evergreen leaves. Red and orange fruits in the Fall.

ILEX crenata bullata (Boxwood Holly). Resembles dwarf Boxwood in habit and foliage. Usually grows broader than high, with very glossy foliage. We recommend its wide use for it has a live, healthy look through the coldest weather.

MAHONIA aquifolium (Oregon Hollygrape). Leathery, holly-like dark green leaves, turning bronze in the Fall. Yellow flowers in the Spring, followed by steel-blue berries. 4 to 6 ft.

Choosing the Right Shrubs for Home Planting



SHRUB CLASSIFICATION

No. 1—SHRUBS FOR SUNNY EXPOSURE

Name	Planting Interval	Flower Color	Time of Bloom
A. High Growing (Sunny Exposure)			
Cotoneaster acutifolia	4-5'	Pink	May-June
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester	4-5'	White, pink tint	May
Bush-honeysuckle			
Lonicera fragrantissima	4-5'	Cream-white	April-May
Lonicera tatarica rosea	4-5'	Pink	May-June
Lonicera tatarica alba	4-5'	White	May-June
Lonicera tatarica sibirica	4-5'	Rose-pink	May-June
Common Lilacs	4-5'	White or purple	May
Philadelphus (Mockorange)			
coronarius	4-5'	Cream-white	May-June
grandiflora	4-5'	White	June
Tamarix africana	4-5'	Bright pink	April-May
Viburnum lantana	4-5'	White	May
B. Medium Height (Sunny Exposure)			
Cornus mascula (Cornelian Cherry)	3-4'	Bright yellow	April-May
Cotoneaster divaricata	3-4'	Pink	May-June
Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora	3-4'	White	May-June
paniculata grandiflora	3-4'	White	Aug.-Sept.
Honeysuckle (Lonicera morrowi)	4-5'	Cream-white	May-June
Privet (Ligustrum ibota)	3-4'	White	June
Spiraea prunifolia	3-4'	White	May
vanhouttei	3-4'	White	May
froebeli	3-4'	Crimson	May
Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry)	3-4'	Pink	June-July
Weigela floribunda	4-5'	Crimson	June
C. Low Growing (Sunny Exposure)			
Berberis thunbergi (Japanese Barberry)	2-3'	Coppery red foliage	Autumn
Deutzia gracilis	2-3'	White	May
lemoinei	2-3'	White	June
Kerria (Corchorus) japonica	2 1/2-3 1/2'	Yellow	July-Oct.
Baby Rambler Roses in variety	2-2 1/2'	Selection	Summer
Spiraea, Anthony Waterer	2-3'	Rose-crimson	June-Aug.
callosa alba	2-3'	White	June-Aug.
thunbergi	2-3'	White	May-June
Weigela, Eva Rathke	4-5'	Crimson	June-July

No. 2—SHRUBS FOR SHADY EXPOSURE

A. High Growing (Shady Exposure)			
Viburnum dentatum	4-5'	White	June
opulus	4-5'	White	
Honeysuckle (Lonicera morrowi)	4-5'	Cream-white	May-June
B. Medium Height (Shady Exposure)			
Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora	2 1/2-3 1/2'	White	May-June
Privet (Ligustrum ibota)	2-3'	White	June
Roses, Hybrid, in variety	2 1/2-3'	Selection	Summer
Symphoricarpos chenaulti	3-4'	Coral berries	Fall
vulgaris	3-4'	Red berries	August
C. Low Growing (Shady Exposure)			
Berberis thunbergi (Japanese Barberry)	2-3'	Coppery red foliage	Autumn
Hypericum	2-3'	Yellow	Aug.-Sept.
Viburnum opulus sterile	2-2 1/2'	White	May-June

HEDGES: SHRUBS MOST COMMONLY USED

Informal Lines—Not Clipped:	Planting Interval
Barberry, Thunberg	1-1 1/2'
Privets, in variety	8-12'
Mockorange, in variety	2-2 1/2'
Dwarf Spiraeas, in variety	1-1 1/2'
Spiraea vanhouttei	1 1/2-2'
Clipped—Formal Design:	
Barberry, Thunberg	12-15"
California Privet	8-12"
Amur Privet	8-12"
Regel Privet	12-15"

SHRUBS FOR BACKYARD OR BORDER PLANTING

Name	Planting Interval	Flower Color	Time of Bloom
FOR SUNNY EXPOSURE			
A. High Growing (Sunny Exposure)			
All shrubs in group No. 1-A			
Cornus alba	3 1/2-4'	Bark blood-red in Winter, black berries	Winter
flaviramea	3 1/2-4'	Bark bright yellow in Winter	Winter
mascula	3 1/2-4'	Bright yellow	May
stolonifera	3 1/2-4'	Red in Winter	
Euonymus europaeus	4-5'	Deep rose	June-July
Forsythia intermedia	4-5'	Golden	May
intermedia spectabilis	4-5'	Golden	May-June
suspensa fortunei	4-5'	Golden	May-June
Lilacs, in variety	4-5'		May-June
Sumac (Rhus canadensis)	4-5'	Green-white	June
B. Medium Height (Sunny Exposure)			
All shrubs in group No. 1-B			
Buddleia (Butterflybush)			
magnifica	3-4'	Violet-rose	July-Sept.
Ile de France	3-4'	Violet-rose	July-Sept.
Deutzia lemoinei	2 1/2-3'	White	May-June
C. Low Growing (Sunny Exposure)			
All shrubs in group No. 1-C			
Forsythia suspensa	2 1/2-3 1/2'	Golden	May
All the dwarf Spiraeas		In variety	

SHRUBS FOR SHADY EXPOSURE

A. High Growing (Shady Exposure)			
All plants in group No. 2-A			
Cornus in variety	3-5'		
Bush-honeysuckle as in Group 2-A			
Viburnum as in Group 2-A			
B. Medium Height (Shady Exposure)			
All plants in group No. 2-B			
C. Low Growing (Shady Exposure)			
Viburnum opulus sterile	2-2 1/2'	White	May-June

CLIMBING AND GROUND-COVERING VINES AND SHRUBS

	Planting Interval
For Ground Covering:	
A. Small banks and terraces	
Barberry, Thunberg	2 1/2-3'
Forsythia suspensa	3-4'
B. Large banks and terraces	
Ampelopsis, in variety	4-5'
Bittersweet, in variety	4-5'
Honeysuckles—Halliana, Sempervirens	4-5'
All in group A (above).	
For Climbing:	
Ampelopsis	6-10'
Bittersweet, in variety	6-10'
Clematis	6-10'
Honeysuckles, in variety	6-10'
Climbing Roses, in variety	6-8'
Wisterias, in variety	8-10'

Greening's Flowering Trees



White Dogwood

CORNUS • Dogwood

CORNUS florida (White Dogwood). One of the handsomest trees throughout the year. Large white spectacular flowers in early Spring, highly colored foliage in Fall, and attractive branches in Winter. Red berries hang on well into Winter. Blooms when still young. 15 to 20 ft.

C. florida rubra (Red Flowering Dogwood). Similar to above, with brilliant pink flowers. Makes a beautiful show in early Spring when planted with the White Dogwood.

CRATAEGUS • Hawthorn

The Thorns are very hardy, doing well in exposed positions and in any soil. Showy at all seasons of the year, with fine foliage, highly colored in the Fall, and bearing heavy crops of fruits similar in appearance to tiny crabapples.

CRATAEGUS cordata (Washington Hawthorn). White flowers in May and June, with bright red fruits which remain for a long period. 30 ft.

C. crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). Noted for its fine foliage. White flowers in May. Brilliant red fruits in Autumn, with orange and scarlet foliage. 20 ft.

C. oxyacantha splendens (Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn). One of the choicest ornamental trees. Brilliant red, double flowers borne in profusion. 15 ft.

Greening's Flowering Trees Provide both Color and Shade



Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn



Red Flowering Dogwood

MAGNOLIA

MAGNOLIA soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia). The well-known pink Magnolia with large, cup-shaped flowers of rose and silvery pink before the foliage. Slightly fragrant.

M. soulangeana nigra (Purple Magnolia). Similar to above. Deep reddish purple flowers bloom a little later than the above variety. Big, leathery leaves of unusual beauty.

Flowering trees are an investment in ever-increasing beauty and utility. They are effective as specimens, in the border, for background use and against walls. They blend well with evergreens and add color to such plantings. Most flowering trees bear attractive fruits in the Fall, thus giving a long season of colorful beauty.

Consider, too, the use of fruit trees for ornamental purposes. The blossoms of the apple, pear, peach, cherry and plum are most attractive, and the trees provide delicious fruit.



Saucer Magnolia



Redbud (Cercis)

CERCIS • Redbud

CERCIS canadensis (Redbud or Judas-Tree). Before the leaves come out, the branches are covered with masses of tiny rosy pink flowers. Fine for grouping with other early-flowering trees. Yellow foliage in Fall. 20 ft.

ACER

Red Japanese Maple

ACER palmatum atropurpureum (Red Japanese Maple). Grows to a small, graceful tree with deep red foliage throughout the season. Very fine as a specimen tree on the lawn. 25 ft.

SORBUS

Mountain Ash

SORBUS aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). Medium-sized tree with handsome, pinnate leaves, neat habit and showy crops of bright red berries, persistent until late in Winter, giving a brilliant note to the Autumn landscape. Hardy, erect, 20 to 30 feet high, with smooth bark and dense, regular heads; berry clusters large and bright.



Thundercloud Plum

PRUNUS

FLOWERING ALMOND

PRUNUS amygdalus. One of the earliest trees to bloom in the Spring. A large shrub or small tree, covered with flowers along the branches before the leaves appear. 12 ft. Can be furnished in pink or white.

SAND CHERRY

PRUNUS cistena. An early-flowering tree with purplish red foliage following delicate pink blooms. Bark of trunk and branches of deep purple. 12 to 15 ft.

FLOWERING PEACH

PRUNUS persica. A beautiful ornamental tree. Rose-like flowers in May. Tree is fast growing, attaining a height of 15 feet. Available in red and white.

FLOWERING PLUM

PRUNUS cerasifera, Newport (Purpleleaf Plum). Handsome tree with masses of white flowers in early Spring, followed by purple foliage that deepens in color throughout the season. 20 ft.

P. pissardi, Thundercloud (Double-flowering Plum). A new, deeper colored variety with deep blood-red foliage in early Spring after the attractive pink flowers. Foliage becomes darker through the Summer, turning to dull bronze in the Fall. 8 to 10 ft.

P. triloba florepleno (Double-flowering Plum). Branches covered with small, double, bright pink flowers in early Spring before leaves appear. 5 to 7 ft.

Greening's
Flowering
Trees
Provide
both
Color and
Shade



Flowering Almond



Mountain Ash

Flowering Crabs (Malus)

Almey. Large red blossoms. Scarlet fruits, which are retained until Spring. 15 to 20 ft.

Dolgo. Compact grower. Flowers white, followed by edible red fruit. 15 to 20 ft.

Eleyi. Purple leaves. Covered in Spring with large pink flowers. Showy red fruit. 12 to 15 ft.

Flame. Deep pink-red flowers. Dark fruit. 15 ft.

Floribunda. Tree small, spreading. Flowers light pink. Fruit reddish yellow. 12 to 15 ft.

Gloriosa. Bronzy foliage. Purplish rose blooms. Tree pyramidal. 18 to 20 ft.

Hopa. Heavy bloomer. Rose-colored flowers. Fruit orange and red. 18 ft.

Ioensis Plena (Bechtel's). Large, rose-like, double pink flowers. 18 to 20 ft.

Red Silver. Crimson flowers. Red fruit. Foliage silver and red, semi-cut. 18 ft.

Sargent. Flowers pure white. Red fruit. Tree dwarf. 8 ft.

Scheideckeri. Buds deep rose, opening to pink. Upright grower. 20 ft.

Spectabilis. Semi-double, pink flowers. Small yellow fruit. 15 ft.



Sargent's Crab



Almey Crab

Greening's line is complete to give you the proper plant for the place.



Flowering Crabs



Spectabilis Crab

Greening's Shade Trees

Shade trees form the setting for the home or landscaped area, providing, in addition to hominess and restful shadows, color changing from season to season, frequently interesting fruits, and always a feeling of stability and permanence. Because of their permanent character, the selection of the proper varieties is of great importance and should be done with care. Greening trees are properly grown and are pruned while growing for shapeliness. Correctly planted, they will provide many years of real joy and comfort.

ACER • Maple

Trees of this group are hardy, vigorous and adapted to most locations. They are free from disease, easily transplanted, and give a long season of color before the bareness of Winter.

ACER dasycarpum (Silver Maple). Of quicker growth than other Maples. Large spreading head with foliage silvery on underside. 80 to 100 ft. at maturity.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). Handsome tree of fairly rapid growth, forming a dense rounded head of fine foliage. Very sturdy and vigorous. 80 ft.

A. platanoides schwedleri (Schwedler's Maple). Noted for its gorgeous Spring foliage, which varies in shade from rich bronze, red and purple, later turning to a deep ruddy green followed by yellow tints in the Fall. 80 ft.

A. platanoides schwedleri nigra, Crimson King. (Norway Maple). Plant Pat. No. 735. Crimson King is a beautiful form of Schwedler Maple originated in Europe. It is brilliant crimson all through the Summer months. Crimson King has been under observation in America for ten years and has kept its brilliant coloring all through the season.

A. rubrum (Scarlet Maple). The most brilliant red foliage of all Maples in the Autumn. Red blossoms in the Spring and heavy dense foliage all Summer. Very fine for street planting. 100 to 120 ft.

A. saccharum (Sugar Maple). Of grand proportions, tall, spreading and symmetrical. Produces the Maple sugar and syrup of universal pleasure. Long lived, hardy and not particular as to location. 100 to 125 ft.

BETULA (Birch)

Among the most popular trees for home planting.

BETULA alba (White Birch). Very graceful habit, growing to large size. Creamy white bark even in young trees. 60 ft.

B. alba laciniata (Cutleaf Weeping Birch). A most graceful lawn tree with slender drooping branches and finely cut foliage. Fine as a lawn specimen. 35 ft.

Greening Trees are dug with care and properly shipped to reach you in full vigor.



Norway Maple



Clump Birch



© Crimson King Maple. Plant Pat. 735

Greening's Shade Trees, continued

FAGUS • Beech

Tall, tough, symmetrical trees with smooth, light gray bark and dark green foliage immune to disease and insects. Good as a timber tree or planted as a specimen.

FAGUS sylvatica (European Beech). Huge broad top with horizontal descending branches. Very thick trunk with shallow root system. Very hardy and long lived. 100 ft.

F. sylvatica atropurpurea (Purple Beech). Similar to the above, with splendid dark purple foliage. One of the most decorative trees.

FRAXINUS • Ash

FRAXINUS americana (American White Ash). A tough, long-lived tree especially suited for street planting, timber and specimen use. Upright habit of growth. Foliage turns yellow in Fall and drops earlier than most trees. 100 ft.

F. holotricha (Moraine Ash). A medium-sized tree of compact form. Develops into a typical small tree early. 30 to 40 ft.

GLEDITSIA

(Honeylocust)

GLEDITSIA triacanthos (Common Honeylocust). Broad-headed, spiny trees with feathery foliage. Useful as a hedge if kept pruned or will grow to great size if permitted. Small pink flowers in May. 60 ft.

NEW

SUNBURST

GOLD

LOCUST

(Plant Pat. No. 1313)

Something new and wonder-



Pin Oak

ful to add that touch to any landscape. The bronze-gold foliage on the tips of this thornless Locust increases the value of your home. Even more resistant to insects than the common Honeylocust.



Oriental Planetree



New Moraine Locust ® (Plant Pat. 336)

Greening's
Shade
Trees
Grow
With
Full
Vigor



We always
Welcome
Visitors
to our
Nurseries
in Monroe
and
Benton
Harbor



New Sunburst Gold Locust (Plant Pat. 1313)

THE MORAINE LOCUST

(Plant Pat. No. 836)

The new patented Moraine Locust is a round-headed tree when young but tall and vase-shaped when older, attaining a height of 80 to 100 feet. It grows more rapidly than the common type of Locusts because of the absence of seed pods and thorns. This attribute, together with the small leaflets which mostly drift into the lawn between the blades of grass, makes little Fall clean-up necessary. It stands pruning well, but very little is necessary since the lower branches self-prune as the top grows wider. This makes it desirable for narrow street planting or small properties.

The Moraine Locust is vigorous, hardy and fast growing. Growth is more rapid than either the soft maple or Chinese elm. This stately new shade and ornamental tree has finely divided, graceful and attractive foliage. It bears only sterile flowers, hence can never produce unsightly seed pods.

PLATANUS • Planetree

PLATANUS orientalis (Oriental Planetree). Among the best for street planting. Grows rapidly to a broad, spreading head. Very hardy and adapted to all locations. Large leathery leaves turn yellow in the Fall. Known to many as the Sycamore. 60 to 80 ft.

POPULUS • Poplar

POPULUS bolleana (Bolleana Poplar). Gray bark and glittery green leaves, silvery underneath. Very fast growing. A tall, narrow-growing tree. 80 ft.

P. nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). Remarkable for its rapid, erect growth, it stands out like a needle in the landscape. Useful planted as a screen or hedge. 100 to 125 ft.

QUERCUS • Oak

QUERCUS coccinea (Scarlet Oak). A large, handsome tree valued for brilliant scarlet foliage in the Fall. 80 ft.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). One of the finest street trees. Foliage is deep-cut, turns crimson-maroon in Autumn and hangs on well in Winter. Has a pyramidal-shaped head with horizontal branches. Very fast growing. 60 to 80 ft.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). A majestic tree with tall trunk and rounded head. Deeply cut foliage, which turns dark red in the Autumn. Needs space to develop. 80 to 150 ft.



Chinese Elm

SALIX • Willow

Useful trees for their bright Winter bark and fast growth. Drooping, lacy foliage is characteristic.

SALIX blanda (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). Hardier than the common Weeping Willow. Fine for background effects. 40 ft.

S. elegantissima (Thurlow Weeping Willow). A more massive tree than the above. Light green foliage. 50 ft.

S. niobe (Goldentwig Weeping Willow). A fast-growing tree with golden yellow and yellowish green foliage. Very handsome intermingled with other trees.

ULMUS • Elm

ULMUS americana (American Elm). One of the most widely known American trees. Its graceful, vase-like form is most picturesque. Does well in most locations and is hardy and long lived. 80 to 100 ft.

U. americana molini (Moline Elm). A conical type tree with central leader. Excellent for street planting. 60 to 80 ft.

U. pumila (Chinese Elm). One of the fastest growing trees. Dark gray, smooth bark. Conical in form. Does well in dry and poor soils. Fine for windbreaks or tall hedges. Withstands city conditions. 70 ft.



Wisconsin Weeping Willow

Nut Trees

CHINESE CHESTNUT

Large, fine-flavored nuts produced on blight-resistant, rapid-growing trees. Trees are decorative and attain the size of an Apple Tree.



Chinese Chestnut



Golden Scepter



Pink Peace

**GREENING'S
PATENTED
HYBRID
TEA
ROSES**



Peace



White Knight



Love Song



Greening's Patented Hybrid Tea Roses

The "Queen of Flowers" has steadily become more and more popular ever since the Rose was given that title over 2500 years ago. Not only exquisite new colors but vigor, disease resistance and hardiness are the constant goal of modern hybridists.

Today's Roses are easier to grow than ever. Each class has its own distinct advantages, and the gardener has a wide choice of types. There is something to please the home owner who can spare only limited time and care for his Roses, as well as for the expert who raises exhibition blooms for the show table.

So many varieties are available that we have taken special care to select what we consider to be the best of each class. We offer only those varieties, new and old, with merits that have been proved. Only strong, two-year-old, field-grown plants are furnished; they are packed to reach you in perfect condition.



Chrysler Imperial



Sutter's Gold



Mojave



©
New Yorker



Helen Traubel

Greening's Patented Hybrid Tea Roses

Undoubtedly the most popular class. They are obtainable in an extensive color range and are generally known as Ever-blooming Roses. Flowers are borne one on a stem and bloom from June until frost.

Planting and cultural directions will be found on page 40.

Name	Rating	Color
Blanche Mallerin.....	7.1.....	White
Burnaby.....	8.4.....	Light Yellow
*Charlotte Armstrong.....	9.0.....	Light Red and Deep Pink
*Chrysler Imperial.....	8.8.....	Dark Red
*Diamond Jubilee.....	6.5.....	Yellow Blend
*Forty-niner.....	6.8.....	Red Blend
Golden Scepter.....	7.3.....	Deep Yellow
Golden Wings.....	9.6.....	Light Yellow
*Helen Traubel.....	8.7.....	Pink Blend
Isobel Harkness.....		Medium Yellow
*Katherine T. Marshall.....	7.2.....	Medium Pink
Love Song.....	6.9.....	Pink Blend
*Lowell Thomas.....	7.7.....	Deep Yellow

Name	Rating	Color
Midnight.....		Dark Red
*Mirandy.....	7.7.....	Dark Red
*Mojave.....	7.6.....	Orange and Orange Blend
New Yorker.....	8.0.....	Medium Red
*Nocturne.....	8.1.....	Dark Red
*Peace.....	9.6.....	Yellow Blend
Pink Peace.....		Pink Blend
Show Girl.....	7.6.....	Medium Pink
Sun Valley.....	6.5.....	Deep Yellow
*Sutter's Gold.....	8.1.....	Yellow Blend
*Tiffany.....	9.0.....	Pink Blend
*White Knight.....		White

Greening's Patented Grandiflora Roses

A new class that combines the flower and blooming qualities of the Hybrid Teas and Floribundas. Vigorous growers and profuse bloomers, taller than Hybrid Teas. Flowers are borne singly and in clusters.

Name	Rating	Color
Buccaneer.....	7.3.....	Dark Yellow
Carrousel.....	9.0.....	Dark Red
June Bride.....		White
Montezuma.....	9.0.....	Light Red
*Queen Elizabeth.....	9.1.....	Medium Pink
Roundelay.....	8.0.....	Dark Red



© Carrousel

The color designation of each variety and the rating following the name have been given by the American Rose Society. A few ratings are unavailable. The highest that can be given any variety is 10. *indicates winners of the All-America award.



Queen Elizabeth

Non-Patented Hybrid Teas

The color designation of each variety and the rating following the name have been given by the American Rose Society. A few ratings are unavailable. The highest that can be given any variety is 10.

Name	Rating	Color
Ami Quinard	6.3	Dark Red
Autumn		Orange and Orange Blend
Betty Uppichard	7.0	Medium Pink
Christopher Stone	8.1	Medium Red
Condesa de Sastago	7.4	Orange and Orange Blend
Countess Vandal	7.5	Pink Blend
Crimson Glory	9.1	Dark Red
Duquesa de Penaranda	7.2	Orange and Orange Blend
Eclipse	8.1	Medium Yellow
Edith Nellie Perkins	6.7	Pink Blend
Editor McFarland	7.1	Medium Pink
Ena Harkness	7.9	Medium Red
Etoile de Hollande	8.1	Medium Red
Girona	7.3	Orange and Orange Blend
Golden Dawn	7.5	Medium Yellow
Grenoble		Medium Red
Joanna Hill	7.1	Light Yellow
K. A. Viktoria	6.7	White
McGredy's Ivory	7.2	White
McGredy's Scarlet	7.5	Light Red
McGredy's Yellow	7.5	Light Yellow
Margaret McGredy	7.4	Light Red
Mme. Joseph Perraud	7.0	Yellow Blend
Mrs. E. P. Thom	6.7	Medium Yellow
Mrs. P. S. du Pont	7.4	Deep Yellow
Nigger Boy	7.8	Dark Red
Night	5.7	Dark Red
Picture	8.0	Light Pink
Pink Dawn	7.1	Medium Pink
Poinsettia	7.6	Medium Red
Pres. Herbert Hoover	7.7	Pink Blend
Rex Anderson	6.9	White
Soeur Therese	7.5	Medium Yellow
Talisman	6.5	Pink Blend
The Doctor	7.6	Medium Pink



Illustrated at right:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. The Doctor | 3. Picture |
| 2. Christopher Stone | 4. Eclipse |
| | 5. Crimson Glory |



Condesa de Sastago

Greening's Patented Floribunda Roses

Flowers are carried in clusters and are available in a great range of colors. They are ideal for mass plantings, in borders, among evergreens and shrubs or wherever a display of color is desired. Very free blooming throughout the summer.



© Fashion

Name	Rating	Color
Baby Blaze.....	7.9	Medium Red
*Circus.....	7.5	Yellow Blend
Easter Parade.....	6.3	Yellow Blend
Embers.....	5.3	Medium Red
*Fashion.....	8.9	Pink Blend
*Fusilier.....		Medium Red
Geranium Red.....	7.1	Medium Red
Glacier.....	6.8	White
*Gold Cup.....		Medium Yellow
Goldilocks.....	7.3	Medium Yellow
Independence.....	8.2	Medium Red
Irene of Denmark.....	7.1	White
*Jiminy Cricket.....	7.5	Orange and Orange Blend
Lavender Girl.....		Lavender
*Lilibet.....	6.5	Light Pink
*Ma Perkins.....	7.9	Pink Blend
Masquerade.....	7.8	Red Blend
Pink Bountiful.....	8.2	Medium Pink
Pinochio.....	7.8	Pink Blend
Redcap.....	7.6	Medium Red
Red Pinochio.....	8.8	Dark Red
Siren.....	7.8	Red Blend
Spartan.....	9.3	Medium Red
Summer Snow.....	7.4	White
*Vogue.....	8.2	Pink Blend
*White Bouquet.....		White
Yellow Pinochio.....	6.2	Medium Yellow



© Red Pinochio

The color designation of each variety and the rating following the name have been given by the American Rose Society. A few ratings are unavailable. The highest that can be given any variety is 10. * indicates winners of the All-America award.



© Independence



© Goldilocks



© Spartan



© Betty Prior



Dagmar Spath



Eutin

Greening's Non-Patented Floribunda Roses

Name	Rating	Color
Betty Prior	9.0	Medium Pink
Dagmar Spath	8.2	White
Else Poulsen	7.6	Medium Pink
Eutin	8.6	Dark Red
*Floradora	8.2	Medium Red

Name	Rating	Color
Frensham	8.6	Dark Red
Improved Lafayette	7.3	Medium Red
Poulsen's Bedder	7.4	Light Pink
Red Ripples	7.7	Dark Red
Rosenelfe	8.2	Medium Pink

Patented Climbing Roses

Name	Rating	Color
Climbing Aloha	6.2	Medium Pink
Climbing Blossomtime	8.3	Light Pink
Climbing Chrysler Imperial		Dark Red
Climbing Crimson Glory	8.3	Dark Red
Climbing Floradora	4.2	Medium Red
*Climbing Golden Showers		Medium Yellow
Climbing Peace	7.2	Yellow Blend

Non-Patented Climbing Roses

Name	Rating	Color
Blaze	8.1	Medium Red
City of York	8.6	White
Gold Rush		Medium Yellow
New Dawn	8.8	Light Pink
Paul's Scarlet	9.1	Medium Red

The color designation of each variety and the rating following the name have been given by the American Rose Society. A few ratings are unavailable. The highest that can be given any variety is 10. *indicates winners of the All-America award.



New Blaze Climber



City of York

Greening's Evergreens

Unexcelled for foundation plantings, backgrounds for all types of landscaping and as accents in the lawn. Greening's provide a wealth of types, varying from low-growing to lofty specimens, some with rich green foliage, some with striking blue and some with soft shades of yellow.

All are carefully grown and pruned in the nursery to insure a pleasing effect when planted. Large balls of earth and careful digging are your assurance of planting satisfaction.

See page 40 for Planting Instructions and Care of Evergreens after planting.

JUNIPERUS • Juniper



Pfitzer's Juniper

JUNIPERUS chinensis (Chinese Juniper). Upright, narrow, columnar tree of the cedar type. Soft gray-green foliage. Especially good in foundation planting or as an accent tree. Fast growing. 15 to 20 ft.

J. chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). One of the most popular spreading types. Slanting, plume-like branches with feathery, gray-green foliage. Resistant to adverse conditions. 5 to 6 ft.

J. chinensis pfitzeriana compacta (Compact Pfitzer's Juniper). An especially compact form of the above, with very dense, gray-green foliage.

J. communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). A slender, spire-like column with dark blackish green foliage. 7 to 8 ft.

J. excelsa stricta (Spiny Greek Juniper). Symmetrical conical form of slow growth and very dense habit. Foliage blue-green. Very useful in foundation plantings. 6 ft.

J. scopulorum (Blue Moon Juniper). Compact, symmetrical cones of light-silver. Fine for foundation and entrance plantings. 15 ft.

J. virginiana canaerti (Canært's Cedar). Narrow columnar tree with very dark green foliage. Blue fruits in Autumn. 18 to 20 ft.

J. virginiana glauca (Silver Cedar). Very narrow, spire-like growth. Covered with frosty, silvery blue, scale-like foliage. A fine specimen tree. 20 ft.

J. virginiana hilli (Hill's Dundee Juniper). Columnar type of tree with pale bluish green foliage when young, turning to purple in the Fall. Very attractive. 6 to 8 ft.

J. virginiana keteleeri (Keteleer's Cedar). A thick dark green, pyramidal tree with handsome blue fruits of great size in the Fall. 15 to 18 ft.

PICEA • Spruce

PICEA canadensis (White Spruce). A tall, dark blue-green tree holding its lower branches well. Foliage turns silvery green as it ages. 50 to 60 ft.

P. canadensis albertiana (Black Hills Spruce). A very hardy, slow-growing tree, similar to the above in habit. Foliage blue-green and very dense. 60 ft.

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). Extremely hardy. A lofty, pyramidal-shaped tree with graceful drooping branches as the tree ages. 60 to 80 ft.

P. excelsa conica (Arrowhead Spruce). Very dwarf, making a dense cone with crowded upright branches. Light green foliage. 6 to 8 ft.

P. pungens (Colorado Spruce). A tall, pyramidal tree of distinct foliage color—a light bluish green. 60 ft.

P. pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). One of the finest accent trees as a specimen or in the evergreen group or border. Needs room for development. Foliage rich blue color. 50 to 60 ft.



Upright Japanese Yew



Colorado Blue Spruce



Compact Pfitzer's Juniper



Hatfield Yew



Brown's Yew



Hicks Yew

TAXUS • Yew

TAXUS cuspidata capitata (Upright Japanese Yew). Pyramidal tree widely used in foundation and border plantings. Free from diseases and insects, its use is becoming very widespread. Foliage rich dark green. Attractive red berries in the Fall. 30 ft.

T. cuspidata (Japanese Yew). The spreading form with the fine dark green, needle-like foliage of the above variety. Will spread to considerable size. 6 to 8 ft.

T. cuspidata browni (Dwarf Japanese Yew). A dwarf, compact, spreading type of the above.

T. media hatfieldi (Hatfield Yew). One of the best medium upright types. Fine for hedging, as it holds its shape without trimming. 3 to 4 ft.

T. media hicksi (Hicks Yew). Columnar type similar in form to the Irish Juniper. Handsome dark green foliage. 6 to 8 ft.

THUJA • Arborvitae

THUJA occidentalis (American Arborvitae). Sometimes known as the White Cedar, this native tree grows in a fine pyramidal form with dark green, fern-like foliage. Slow growing. Fine for borders and hedges. 40 ft.

T. occidentalis globosa (American Globe Arborvitae). Retains its ball-shaped form without shearing. Bright green, fern-like foliage. Useful in foundation plantings. 4 to 5 ft.

T. occidentalis nigra (Ware's Arborvitae). A broad pyramidal type with shiny dark green foliage. Very hardy. 15 ft.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (American Pyramidal Arborvitae). A tall slender tree of narrow pyramidal form with dark green foliage. Fine for accent in the landscape. 20 to 30 ft.

T. orientalis (Chinese Arborvitae). Sometimes called the Biota type. Fine for massing effects, borders and hedges. Bright emerald-green foliage. Broad pyramidal habit. 8 ft.

TSUGA (Hemlock)

TSUGA canadensis (Canadian Hemlock). A magnificent forest tree needing space for proper development. Branches have tendency to droop, giving a weeping effect. Fine as a specimen tree; when sheared makes a most effective hedge. 60 to 80 ft.



Pyramidal Arborvitae

PINUS • Pine

PINUS montana mughus (Mugho Pine). A spreading type which grows horizontally, with stiff upright branches. Good for foundation plantings and rock gardens. 3 to 4 ft.

P. nigra (Austrian Pine). Long, dark green needles and spreading branches turning upward at the tips. Fast growing and does well in most locations. 50 ft.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). Short gray-green, twisted needles widely spaced. A rapid-growing tree that withstands poor soil and adverse conditions. 50 ft.

PSEUDOTSUGA • Fir

PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi (Douglas Fir). A handsome, Fir-like tree with gray-green foliage. Very hardy and long lived. 100 ft.



Globe Arborvitae



Mugho Pine

HARDY CLIMBING VINES



Boston Ivy

CELASTRUS

CELASTRUS orbiculatus (Oriental Bittersweet). Rapid growing, producing an abundance of brilliant orange-scarlet fruit in small clusters at the axils of the leaves. Berries make a fine Winter decoration. Grows as well in the shade as in the sun.

C. scandens (American Bittersweet). A hardy, vigorous, native variety. Fruit is yellow, turning to a brilliant crimson.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

LONICERA japonica halliana (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle). Excellent as a ground cover as well as a climbing vine. Blossoms open white, then turn to yellow, appearing in early Summer and September. Fruit is yellow, very showy against green leaves in Winter. The vine is evergreen until Midwinter.

L. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). The bright scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers of this vine make it unusually attractive. Flowers appear in June and continue until September. Leaves are a rich dark green, gray underneath. Yellow fruits in Autumn, hanging in clusters well into the Winter. Rapid grower, spreading 10 to 15 feet.



Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle

Their graceful foliage alone would be a rich reward for their use, but many vines have beautiful flowers as well. They make a lavish contribution in varied color and perfume Summer nights with rare odors. A pergola gracefully walled with vines is a delightful out-of-door room for a Summer day.

We feel that our fine varieties of ornamental vines are a most valuable contribution to landscape gardening.

AMPELOPSIS • Ivy

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A well-known, very rapid-growing vine extensively used for covering walls, verandas, trunks of trees. Turns rich crimson in Autumn.

A. quinquefolia engelmanni (Engelmann Creeper). A splendid climber growing 6 to 10 feet in a season. This variety has become very popular because of its ability to cling to walls, etc., without wire trellis. Especially desirable for covering small wall areas.

A. tricuspidata (Veitch Boston Ivy). Considered one of the best climbers for covering walls and clings firmly to the smoothest surface. The color of the leaves is a fresh deep green in Summer, changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in Autumn. Somewhat tender and slow growing when young, yet is perfectly hardy and grows faster once it becomes established. Plants should be planted 4 to 5 feet apart and should be protected the first Winter.



Wisteria

CLEMATIS

Of all the vines used either for shade or for decoration, very few, if any, are superior to the Clematis.

CLEMATIS paniculata (Sweet Autumn Clematis). Attractive, growing 20 to 30 feet with unusual rapidity. Luxuriant growth and will stand frequent cutting back. Foliage is a beautiful green. Fragrant, star-like white flowers borne in immense sheets in reckless abundance late in the season.

C., Large-flowered. Red, Purple, White.



Sweet Autumn Clematis

POLYGONUM

POLYGONUM auberti (China Fleecevine).

When quick shade and beauty are needed, this is an excellent plant that will grow vigorously the first season. A hardy, twining, woody perennial creating entirely new growth each season. Produces fragrant white flowers in August.



China Fleecevine

WISTERIA

WISTERIA sinensis alba (White Chinese Wisteria). An exceptionally rapid-growing, tall vine, producing flowers of pure white in dense pendulous clusters, 8 to 12 inches long, in May and June. Foliage is grayish green in color. Standard tree form is available.

W. sinensis (Purple Chinese Wisteria). A vine of the same habits and leaf as the white variety but producing purple flowers in large pendulous clusters. Lilac-like in form.

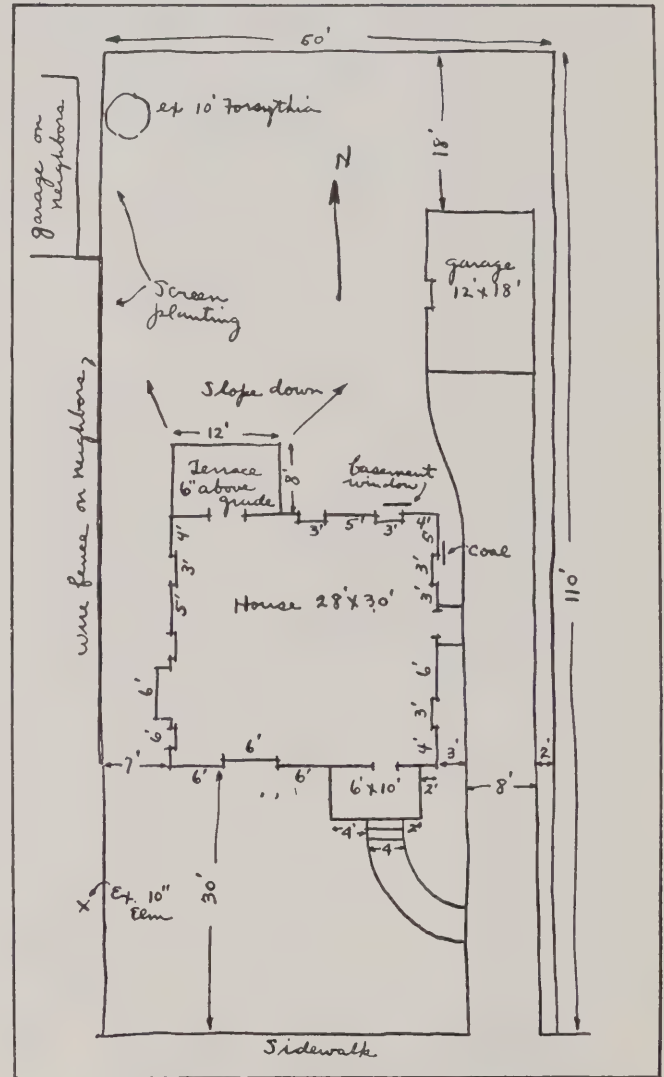
Landscape for Better Living

The Landscape Department of the Greening Nursery Co. has provided skilled landscaping for thousands of small homes on small city lots, as well as numerous suburban acres and country estates. No landscaping project has been too small—none is too large, for the extensive Greening organization.

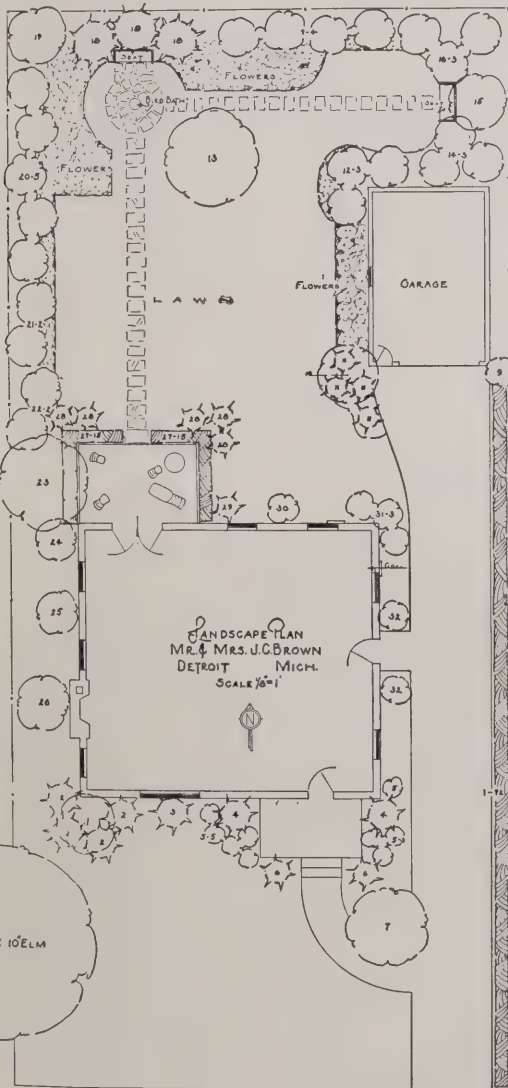
To obtain this extraordinary service, without obligation, you simply write to us for details.

Follow the simple instructions on the Greening Information Blank, providing for a rough sketch and actual measurements of your property, as illustrated at right. Our Landscape Department prepares a carefully designed, accurately scaled, colored individual plan of your property showing what to plant and where to plant it for best effect and most successful growth.

Your plan will give you a properly balanced foundation planting that blends with the style of your home. It will give you a plan for a backyard that you can "live-in" Summer afternoons and evenings, as richly furnished in landscape material as the interior of your home is decorated. Your planned planting will enhance the value of your property through the years.



Rough Sketch Supplied to Us



Finished Plan Furnished Customer



Greening's Peaches

The name in parentheses following the variety name indicates the orchard from which propagating buds are taken from the parent tree.

As in other fruits, Greening's have played a star role in producing big profits from Peach orchards by improving varieties, maintaining standards, eliminating diseases and making available new varieties with merits of greater profit.

Greening Bud Selected Quality has made Greening one of the largest growers of Peach trees in America. Our trees are inbred with factors that mean the biggest profit per tree and per acre.

All varieties listed are freestone except Amber Gem.

AMBER GEM. (Royal.) A superior clingstone canning Peach, ripening two weeks before Elberta. One of the most beautiful of Peaches, being a brilliant red against a golden yellow ground. Excellent flavor when canned.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. A large white-fleshed midseason Peach. Color creamy white with beautiful red cheek. Flesh firm and of delicious flavor. Vigorous grower and good bearer. Hardy; good shipper.

BIG RED. See Shipper's Late Red.

CHAMPION. (Warner.) An excellent quality, white-fleshed Peach. Fruit attractive, white with red cheek, large. Flesh creamy white, tender, having a honey-like flavor.

EARLY ELBERTA. (Eagle Point.) Similar to standard Elberta but ripens a week earlier and is slightly smaller. Color attractive yellow with red cheek. Flesh lemon color with rich flavor.

EARLY HALEHAVEN. (Nametz.) Fruit is identical in size, quality, flavor, productiveness and hardiness to Halehaven, but ripens a week to 10 days earlier. This Peach was discovered by Mr. Roy Gibson, director of the Research Department of The Greening Nursery Company. Ripening ahead of Halehaven, it comes at a time when prices are best.

ELBERTA. (Barden.) The aristocrat of Elbertas. By bud selection we have reduced variations in this variety. Fruit is attractive orange-yellow over-spread with red. Flesh yellow, juicy, firm. A vigorous grower and highly productive. Average ripening date, September 10.

FAIRHAVEN. (Graham Exp. Sta.) Introduced by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. Fruit medium to large, nearly round, bright golden in color with red cheek. Flesh is medium yellow, fine textured and of good quality. Ripens about a week before Halehaven.

FERTILE HALE. A Greening introduction. A Hale type Peach which is self-fertile. Does not require cross-pollination. Fruit is picked with the last of the Elbertas. Trees are more vigorous and hardy in bud than J. H. Hale or Elberta and crops come in seasons when those varieties fail. Brings premium market prices. Fruit yellow with deep carmine blush, attractive in appearance. Excellent shipper.

GOLD DROP. (Goodrich.) Hardy and productive. Trees must be heavily pruned and the young fruit thinned to assure good-sized fruit. Fruit medium, rounding, with unequal halves. Quality excellent.

GOLDEN JUBILEE. (Peck.) A large, early yellow Peach of the Elberta type. Extensively planted. Skin yellow blushed with red. Flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sweet.

HALEHAVEN. (Wadsworth.) Introduced by the Michigan State Experiment Station. Fruit large, beautifully colored, exceptionally fine flavored, yellow fleshed. A good shipper and a hardy, heavy bearer.

J. H. HALE. (Warner.) This is the finest strain of J. H. Hale obtainable, the Elberta type fruit, having been eliminated by bud selection. The Sun-Glo is recommended as a pollinizer for Warner strain J. H. Hale.

Ripening Order of Peaches

Ripening dates vary from year to year, depending on climatic and weather conditions. In normal seasons the ripening date of Elberta is September 10 to 20 in Michigan and nearby areas. Elberta is listed as standard, and ripening of other Peaches is estimated from the ripening of this variety. As you will note, Greening varieties extend throughout the entire season.

Variety	Days Before Elberta
Sunhaven	40
Redhaven	30
Early Halehaven	27
Golden Jubilee	25
Fairhaven	24
Redglobe	24
Champion	21
Rochester	21
Sun-Glo	17
Halehaven	17
Richhaven	17
Valiant	17
Amber Gem	14
Early Elberta	7
Kalhaven	7
Tilford Early Elberta	7
Belle of Georgia	3
J. H. Hale	3
Elberta	Ripens September 10 to 20
Redskin	Ripens with Elberta
Sunday	Ripens with Elberta
	Days after Elberta
Shipper's Late Red	3
Fertile Hale	4
Gold Drop	7
Rio Oso Gem	7



Elberta (Barden)



Fairhaven

- KALHAVEN.** (Ferny.) Very productive and above average in hardiness. Fruit medium to large, roundish, rich yellow overspread with deep red. Flesh fine textured, somewhat red at pit. Skin tough, making it a good shipper.
- REDGLOBE.** A cross between Admiral Dewey and St. John. Fruit large, round. Color bright red over attractive yellow. Flesh yellow and firm; good flavor. Fine for freezing.
- REDHAVEN.** (Garrett.) An early and hardy variety. Tree vigorous, bearing when young. Fruit medium in size, almost completely covered with brilliant red. Skin smooth and tough. Flesh firm, fine textured, of good quality.
- **REDSKIN.** A cross between J. H. Hale and Elberta. Tree vigorous and productive. Fruit is round and highly colored; flesh yellow. Good shipper.
- **RICHHAVEN.** (South Haven Experiment Station.) A cross between Redhaven, J. H. Hale and Halehaven. Fruit large, round, golden ground color with bright red blush and practically no fuzz. Skin tough and thick. A good shipper. Flesh clear yellow. Tree large and productive. Trees and buds withstood 19 degrees below zero without permanent injury.
- RIO OSO GEM.** A large Hale type Peach of excellent quality and appearance. Brilliant red color with very little fuzz. Flesh firm and fine textured. Fine for freezing. Ripens a week after Elberta.
- **ROCHESTER.** (Green.) An extra-hardy, vigorous, early-bearing yellow freestone. Fruit large, yellow, blushed. Flesh sweet, juicy and deliciously flavored.
- **SHIPPER'S LATE RED (Big Red).** (Yates.) Fruit oblong, larger than Elberta. Skin golden yellow, almost completely covered with rich red. Excellent shipper. Flesh yellow and of good quality. Tree large, spreading.
- **SUMMERLONG.** Plant Pat. No. 1503. Originated in Dayton, Ohio, as a seedling. Without any care the original tree lived for 22 years. Fruit starts ripening about August 1 and continues until late September. Ripe and green fruit and blossoms appear on the tree at the same time. Fruit is medium size, yellow, freestone and of excellent quality. See back outside cover.
- **SUNDAY.** A new hardy variety which originated in the orchard of George P. Sunday, Baroda, Mich. Exceptionally hardy in bud, producing profitable crops when Elberta froze in bud. Blossoms self-fertile. Fruit large, round, smooth, with very little fuzz. Color bright yellow and red. Flesh firm, orange-yellow. Small pit; good shipper.
- **SUN-GLO (Greening's Improved South Haven).** (Ketchum.) Prolific bearer of large, roundish fruit of excellent quality and flavor. Thick skin, deep yellow with red cheek.
- **SUNHAVEN.** (South Haven Experiment Station.) A cross between Redhaven, J. H. Hale and Halehaven. Medium size, nearly round. Color much like Redhaven. Practically fuzzless. Flesh clear yellow, of good flavor and resistant to browning. When ripe is a freestone but otherwise partial cling.
- **TILFORD EARLY ELBERTA.** (Barden.) Ripens one week before regular Elberta, which it resembles, but has more red color. Originated in Illinois and is recommended for planting with varieties maturing at Elberta time or a few days later.
- **VALIANT.** An excellent quality Peach, popular in New York and Ontario Peach districts. Medium to large; dark cheek; flesh yellow. Tree vigorous and healthy.



Richhaven

Number of Peach Trees Per Acre

Distance apart	No. per acre
20 x 20 ft.....	108
18 x 18 ft.....	134

➤ DWARF PEACH *A Chinese Introduction*

Globe-shaped trees attaining a height of 4 feet and branched to the ground. Fruit large, round and of good quality.



Kalhaven



Redhaven

Greening's Apples

Will grow well practically anywhere. They thrive best in well-drained locations but are adapted to even adverse situations. Plant Greening trees for healthy growth and heavy crops of finest fruit.

Name in parentheses indicates the orchard in which the parent tree is located from which propagating buds were taken.

SUMMER VARIETIES

→ **EARLY McINTOSH.** (Graham Exp. Sta.) A true McIntosh ripening the latter part of August.



Gallia-Beauty

- **LODI.** (Graham Exp. Sta.) An Apple of the Yellow Transparent type, but larger in size. Bears young. Flesh crisp, tender, juicy. Excellent cooking variety. Ripens in late July and early August.
- **MELBA.** (Ohio Exp. Sta.) A variety of practically the same quality and appearance as McIntosh. Ripens about mid-August. An early Apple of high quality.
- **RED ASTRACHAN.** (Springer.) An attractive red Apple of acid flavor. Flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy. Excellent cooker; reliable cropper. Season, early August.
- **DUCHESS-RED.** (Keister.) An unusually attractive and profitable variety for commercial and home planting. Flesh yellow, firm, slightly sub-acid and aromatic. August to September.
- **SWEET BOUGH.** (Calabrese.) An Apple of excellent quality, large, handsome, greenish yellow, faintly blushed. Flesh tender and honey-sweet. August and early September.
- **WILLIAMS RED.** (Bury.) An old, established variety. One of the earliest to ripen. Fruit white, juicy and slightly tart, crisp and, as the name implies, red. Ripens middle of August.
- **YELLOW TRANSPARENT.** (Miller.) A yellow summer Apple, ripening in late July and August. Skin waxy, pale greenish yellow, changing to yellowish white. Flesh crisp, tender and juicy. Fine for cooking.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

- **CHENANGO.** (Altenburg.) Yellowish white striped with red, of excellent dessert and culinary quality. An early and regular bearer. Fruit is elongated; flesh white and aromatic. Ripens in late August.
- **JONATHAN-RED.** (Anderson.) Our Anderson strain is the aristocrat of the Jonathan family. Fruit bright red. Flesh white, firm, crisp, juicy and sprightly sub-acid. A beautiful Apple, highly flavored, for commercial and home planting. The characteristics of the parent tree are early bearing and heavy annual production of exceptionally large-sized fruit.
- **FAMEUSE-SNOW.** (Farley.) A solid red type of a well and favorably known dessert Apple. Skin is thin, smooth. Flesh snow-white, tender and juicy. October to middle of Winter.

WINTER VARIETIES

- **BALDWIN-SCARLET.** (Galbraith.) A red strain of the well-known Baldwin. Skin is tough, smooth and very attractive. Season, November to April.
- **CORTLAND.** (Lyman.) An improved late McIntosh, but Cortland averages larger and the season several weeks later. Fruit does not drop so readily and ships better.
- **DELICIOUS-SOLID RED.** (Evarts.) A highly colored strain, recommended for locations where Delicious does not attain sufficient color. Tree is a vigorous grower and bears annual crops. Flesh is fine grained, crisp, melting and juicy. Season, November to March.
- **DELICIOUS-SOLID RED.** (Parrish.) Solid red fruit of high quality. Vigorous grower and annual bearer. Fruit medium to large, with good bright blush color all over, with prominent characteristic points at calyx.
- **GALLIA-BEAUTY.** (Ohio Exp. Sta.) A solid red Rome Beauty and unusually attractive. Fruit large, smooth, uniform in size and shape. Thick skinned. Good shipper. Tree is vigorous and comes into bearing early, with a heavy annual crop. Fruit hangs to tree well because of its long stems. Season, November to February.
- **GRAHAM.** Originated in the orchard of the Manistee Orchard Company, Manistee, Mich. Similar to Northern Spy in the growth characteristics of the tree and in the size, shape and general appearance of the fruit. Fruit matures earlier in the season and is harvested soon after McIntosh. Keeps well and is especially good for cooking and pies, retaining the exquisite flavor. Color deeper and brighter than Northern Spy. An outstanding variety.
- **GRIMES GOLDEN.** (Joehrendt.) The finest and most profitable strain of Grimes. Above average in size and bears larger annual crops. Fruit deep yellow; flesh yellow, firm, crisp and sub-acid. Season, November to February.
- **ADARED.** A cross between Jonathan and Wagener introduced by the Parma, Idaho, Experiment Station. Tree an early and regular bearer of attractive red fruit with creamy white, smooth-textured flesh of good quality. Keeps well in cold storage and is a good shipper. Its blooming and picking time is the same as Northern Spy.
- **McINTOSH-SOLID RED.** (Farley.) The most attractive bud-selected strain of this popular variety. Large crimson fruit of the very best quality and of uniform shape. Highly aromatic. Season, November to February.
- **NORTHERN SPY.** (Farley No. 9.) A remarkable strain of this popular Apple. The parent tree is a strong, vigorous grower that produced a full crop of nearly 12 bushels when only nine years old and a total of 141 bushels by the end of the sixteenth season. Fruit is large and attractive. Color is bright red with indistinct stripings. Flesh is very juicy, crisp, tender and of excellent flavor. Season, November to March.
- **NORTHERN SPY-SOLID RED.** (Stuart.) The parent tree of this strain was in full bearing during the twelfth year, indicating that this strain came into bearing very young. The fruit is solid red and highly attractive. In other respects it is true type Northern Spy.



Graham

- **RHODE ISLAND GREENING.** (Bushee.) The parent tree of this strain bore annual crops of large fruit of uniform shape and size beginning the second year after planting. The fruit is fine grained, tender, very juicy and of rich and pleasing flavor. Season, December to March.
- **RUBY.** An Ohio Experiment Station introduction, being a cross between Gallia-Beauty and Starking. An early-bearing variety of attractive carmine-colored fruit of excellent quality. The blooming and picking period coincide with Gallia-Beauty.
- **RUSSET.** The Golden Russet is too well known to need description. The fruit is picked and stored when still hard and becomes a golden brown and of delicious flavor in storage. Will keep in ordinary storage until Spring. Trees are vigorous growers and early bearers.
- **STAYMAN'S WINESAP-RED.** (Kennedy.) Large red Apple with traces of yellow ground color showing through. Flesh greenish tinged with yellow, fine grained, tender, juicy, aromatic. Annual bearer at an early age.
- **STEELE RED.** A beautiful deep red, long-keeping commercial variety. Fruit is well formed, medium to large in size, fine grained, juicy, aromatic and sub-acid. Flesh white with yellow or greenish tints.
- **TURLEY WINESAP.** (Coffing.) This variety originated in Indiana and is gradually winning its way on its merits. A vigorous grower that starts bearing in 5 to 6 years from planting. Fruit large and very red. Season just before Stayman.
- **WAGENER.** (Wark.) Comes into bearing earlier than most varieties. Tree medium in size; fruit medium to large. Color pinkish red striped with carmine over a pale yellow background. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. October to February.
- **WEALTHY-RED.** (Anderson.) A nearly solid red, highly colored strain of this popular variety. In other respects it is a true type bud-selected Wealthy.
- **WOLF RIVER.** (Graham Exp. Sta.) One of the largest Apples grown. Skin smooth, yellowish white splashed with red. Flesh yellowish white, coarse, tender. Tree very vigorous. Valuable for the restaurant trade. November to January.
- **YELLOW DELICIOUS.** (Farnsworth.) A bud-selected yellow Apple of the Delicious type. Has all characteristics of the regular Delicious in flesh and flavor. November to February.



Red Astrachan

CRABAPPLES

- **HYSLOP.** (Smith.) The best of the Crabapples. This strain was selected for its solid red color, vigorous growth, early bearing and heavy annual crop. A superior strain of this variety. September to October.

APPLE UNDERSTOCKS

Valuable for top-working and bridge-grafting because of their hardiness and vigorous growth.

- **HIBERNAL.** (Dutton.) Of Russian origin and one of the hardiest of Apple varieties. Tree vigorous, very spreading, adapted for top-working of most commercial varieties. Fruit is large, flat, greenish yellow with splashes of red. Good cooker.
- **VIRGINIA CRAB.** (Worth.) Originated in Iowa. Tree unusually vigorous and of wide-spreading form, the heavy-shouldered branches forming nearly 90-degree horizontal angles from trunk for from 6 to 12 inches, then turning upward. Makes good unions with all commercial varieties except those of the Winesap family. Fruit has no commercial value.



Duchess-Red



Jonathan-Red (Anderson)



Yellow Delicious

Number of Apple Trees Per Acre

Distance apart	No. per acre
40 x 40 ft.	27
36 x 36 ft.	33
20 x 20 ft.	108

About Pollination

Although most varieties of Apples will produce a few fruits in most years and some varieties are likely to produce a fair crop in favorable years when self-pollinated, all varieties benefit by cross-pollination. It is good practice, therefore, to plant not more than two to four rows of one variety in a block, alternating with desirable pollinating varieties.

Good results may be anticipated where any two or more of such standard commercial varieties as McIntosh, Wagener, Wealthy, Grimes, Jonathan, Steele Red, and Delicious are planted together. Duchess and Fameuse may be planted with McIntosh, Wagener, Wealthy, Grimes, or Jonathan. Northern Spy and Graham should be planted with such varieties as Grimes, Jonathan, Steele Red or Delicious for best results.

Greening's SOUR CHERRIES

Made Better by Bud Selection

From the hundreds of varieties of Cherries grown and sold in the United States we have carefully selected the best and have further improved them through bud selection to retain every good feature and assure heavy crops. Cherries ask no favors in location or handling. They provide crop diversification, bear almost annually and keep profits flowing your way.

In the description of varieties, the name in parentheses immediately following the variety name in each case indicates the orchard in which the parent tree is located, from which propagating buds were taken.

MONTMORENCY. The only tart red Cherry of consequence to the commercial fruit grower. The Greening Nursery Company propagates three strains of this favorite fruit, each blooming and ripening at a different time, at periods 7 to 10 days apart. This spreads the blossoming period to get at least a part of a crop when spring frosts damage the buds, and also spreads the harvest season in years when every tree is loaded to capacity.

Early Ripening:

RICHMORENCY

(Reber-Dowd Strain) Plant Patent No. 316

A true sport of Montmorency discovered in the orchard of L. B. Reber, St. Joseph, Mich., ripening 7 to 10 days before the standard Montmorency. Commercial orchard tests with production records of size, quality and yield from 1944 to 1953 have proved this strain to be a heavy producer of high-quality, large-sized fruit.

Regular Ripening:

MONTMORENCY

(Fernwood-Rittase Strain)

Fernwood strain takes its name from the farm where it was discovered in Allegan County. The trees were first called to our attention because of their large fruit. Fruit on these trees was 15 to 20 per cent larger than on trees of other strains growing in the same orchard. A tall, vigorous-growing tree, producing at an early age annual crops of large, high-quality fruit.



Richmorency

Late Ripening:

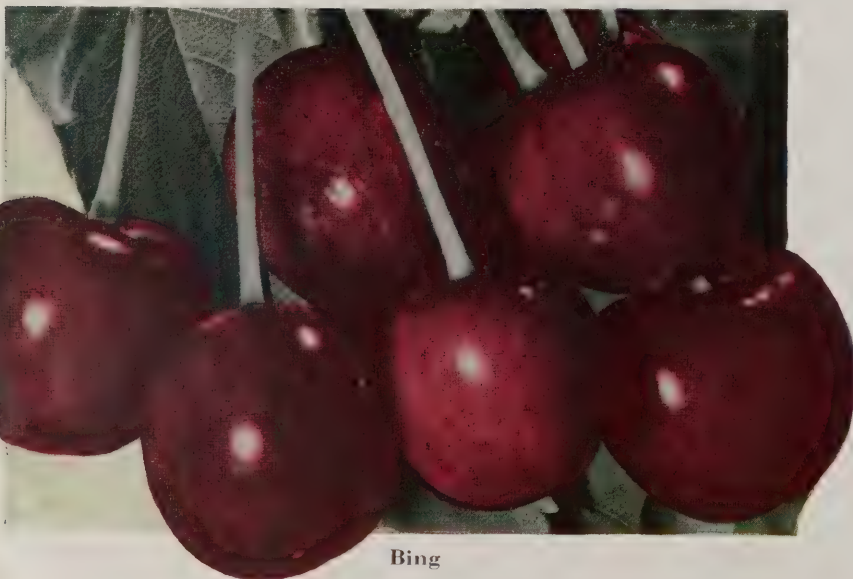
MONTMORENCY

(Bell Strain)

This strain originated as a whole tree sport in the orchard of J. C. Bell, Kibbie, Mich.

The parent tree was first called to our attention because of late blooming and ripening. Test trees were planted at the Graham Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1931. Their production records showed that in some years the late blooming of this strain was a definite advantage in coming through late spring frosts. Bell strain reaches full bloom when normal ripening strains are at petal-fall stage of development.

Production records from commercial plantings over a ten-year period show Bell Strain produces high-quality, large-sized fruit equal in quality and quantity to the best strains ripening at the normal time.



Bing

Sweet Cherries

BING. (Rogers.) One of the best black Cherries in existence. It is large, firm and delicious, and a good shipper. Hardy, upright grower. Middle of June.

GREENING. A large Windsor type, non-cracking Cherry. Originated in New York State. Steadily gaining popularity.

HEDELFINGEN. (Vineland.) A fine variety of the Lambert type. Large, black, sweet, juicy, non-cracking fruit. Late. A good pollinator for Windsor.

NAPOLEON. (Manistee.) Very large, pale yellow with bright red cheek, very firm, juicy and sweet. Vigorous grower and very productive. One of the best. First of July.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU. (Rogers.) Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit grows in cluster and is of the largest size. Skin deep black; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor. Stone small. July.

TARTARIAN (Black Tartarian). (Symonds.) Very large, bright purplish black, juicy; rich, excellent flavor. Vigorous and productive. Last of June or early July.

WINDSOR. (Crystal Lake.) New seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large and liver colored; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Recommended as a pollinizer in all commercial plantings. Tree hardy and very prolific. The most valuable late variety for market or family use; ripens in July.

GREENING'S PEARS

Pears are not only a profitable market fruit over a long season but are especially suited to the home garden, doing well in sod. Greening Pear trees produce heavy crops of delicious, juicy, handsome fruit. Trees thrive best in heavy clay and clay loams.

SUMMER VARIETIES

- **BARTLETT.** (Harrington.) The finest of Bartlett Pears. Vigorous, prolific-producer of fine large fruit of uniform shape and color, commanding the highest market price. Fruit very juicy, buttery, highly flavored, yellow with beautiful blush. Last of August and first of September.
- **CLAPP'S FAVORITE.** (Nye.) An annual bearer of large, lemon-yellow fruit with red cheek. Fine texture, melting, juicy, with a sweet vinous flavor. Tree hardy and productive, thriving where other varieties fail. August.
- **RED BARTLETT.** A sport of Bartlett. Fruit of high quality having a good all-over red color. Ripens with regular Bartlett.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

- **CONFERENCE.** (South Haven Exp. Sta.) Known as the English Bartlett. Fruit medium to large, beautiful cone shape, greenish yellow marked with russet. Pinkish white flesh, fine grained, very juicy, with rich flavor. An effective pollinizer for Bartlett. October to November.
- **DUCHESSÉ D'ANGOULEME.** (Brown.) Very large, greenish yellow, sometimes a little russeted, juicy and of the finest flavor. Very productive. October to November.
- **FLEMISH BEAUTY.** A large, beautiful, highly flavored, strong-growing, popular market variety. Fruit yellow with red cheek and of the finest quality. A good pollinizer for Bartlett. September to October.
- **HOWELL.** (Nye.) A well-known variety similar to Flemish Beauty. Bright golden yellow with red cheek. Ripens with Seckel.
- **SECKEL.** (Ketchum.) This strain was selected for its large fruit and early bearing quality. Productive and blight resistant. Fruit highly colored, reddish brown, and very delicately flavored. Unsurpassed in quality. September to October.

WINTER VARIETIES

- **BOSC.** (Nye.) A large Pear of pyriform shape. Color yellow, touched with crimson and russeted. Flesh is white, fine grained. Considered the finest dessert Pear grown. Commands the highest market price. Used extensively as pollinizer for Bartlett. October to December.
- **CAMPUS.** (Teichman.) A Keiffer type. Blight resisting. Fruit medium size, yellow flecked with russet; firm flesh. Good canning variety. Season very late. Good pollinizer.

PEAR UNDERSTOCK

OLD HOME. Blight resistant. Used for top-working to those varieties susceptible to blight. Hardy, strong grower.

Number of Pear Trees per Acre

Distance Apart	No. per acre
18 x 18 ft.....	134
20 x 20 ft.....	108
24 x 24 ft.....	75



Bartlett (Harrington)



Bosc (Nye)



Clapp's Favorite (Nye)



Moorpark

APRICOTS

- **ALEXANDER.** Fruit orange-yellow flecked with red. Sweet and juicy. Ripens in July.
- **HENDERSON.** Exceptionally fine for canning and preserving. Deep yellow fruits of fine quality. Freestone. Ripens early in the season.
- **MOORPARK.** One of the largest. Golden yellow fruits. Sweet, juicy and rich flavored. Ripens in August.

QUINCE

- **ORANGE.** The most popular and the most extensively planted variety. Large fruit, roundish, bright golden yellow and of excellent flavor. Very productive.

Greening's Plums

From the many varieties of Plums developed through the years we list those best suited to average conditions. They do best in rich, heavy, well-drained soil.



Stanley
Prune

American and European Varieties

- ✓ **EARLY ITALIAN PRUNE.** A true Italian Prune ripening ten days earlier. Extensively grown in the Pacific Northwest.
- ✓ **IMPERIAL EPINEUSE.** A large prune-type Plum of a handsome reddish purple color. Sweet and of agreeable flavor, unsurpassed in quality by any other Plum of its type. Tree large, vigorous and productive. Midseason.
- ✓ **ITALIAN PRUNE (Fellenberg).** (Farnsworth.) A fine late variety. Fruit oval, purple, juicy and delicious. Freestone.
- ✓ **REINE CLAUDE.** (Barden.) Quality and richness of flavor surpasses nearly all other varieties listed. Fruit large, greenish yellow and of excellent flavor. Best of the Gage varieties.
- ✓ **SHROPSHIRE DAMSON.** (Nye). This strain has been selected for its early bearing and heavy annual production. Fruit small, oval; skin purple with blue bloom. Flesh juicy, rather tart. Partly freestone.



Yellow
Egg



Burbank

STANLEY PRUNE.

(Geneva Exp. Sta.)
An annual and heavy bearer of large-sized, dark blue fruit with attractive thick bloom. Flesh greenish yellow, juicy, firm, sweet, with delicious flavor. Perfect freestone. Hardy and disease resistant.

- ✓ **YAKIMA.** (Anderson.) Vigorous, upright grower. Very productive. Fruit very large, prune shaped, beautiful purplish red and of very good quality. Freestone. Ripens three weeks before Stanley.
- ✓ **YELLOW EGG.** A golden yellow variety with thick bloom. Flesh golden yellow, juicy, firm and sweet. Tree vigorous, very productive. Late ripening.

Japanese Varieties

- ✓ **ABUNDANCE.** (Billings.) An early and profuse bearer. Fruit medium to large, oblong, amber colored, nearly covered with bright red. Flesh orange-yellow, juicy and of a delicious sweetness. Use as pollinizer for Burbank.
- ✓ **BURBANK.** (Lockwood.) An annual, early, heavy bearer. Fruit large, round, dark red. Flesh amber, with rich sugary flavor. Small stone. Plant with Abundance to insure proper pollination.

Number of Plum Trees per Acre

Distance apart	No. per acre
20 x 20 ft.....	108
24 x 24 ft.....	75

Greening's Grapes

We list those varieties most suitable for the home garden and commercial planting.

WHITE GRAPES

➤ **GOLDEN MUSCAT.** Large, amber colored. Tangy flavored and delicious for table use. Ripens late and is a good keeper.

➤ **NIAGARA.** The leading white Grape. Very prolific, hardy and fine flavored.

➤ **PORTLAND.** Very early. Medium large cluster of fine quality fruit. A hardy and vigorous grower.

➤ **SENECA.** One of the newer varieties. Very thin skin, which may be eaten. Long tapering bunches. Hardy and vigorous grower.



Sheridan

RED GRAPES

➤ **BRIGHTON.** One of the best. Flesh tender and juicy. Ripens early.

➤ **CACO.** Considered the best. Large berries produced in huge bunches. Ripens before Concord.

➤ **DELAWARE.** Ripens early. Bunch small and compact, with small berries. Highly favored for juice, jelly and wine.

BLACK GRAPES

➤ **CONCORD.** The leading dark blue Grape. Ripens late. A good keeper and shipper. Comes into bearing early and adapts itself to most soils.

➤ **CONCORD-SEEDLESS.** One of the newer varieties with all the good qualities of Concord but not quite so large and without seeds.

➤ **FREDONIA.** An early variety with large bunches and of the highest quality. Vigorous grower and very productive.

➤ **MOORE'S EARLY.** Ripens before Concord. Deep black berries of the highest quality. A good shipper.

➤ **SHERIDAN.** An improved Concord type with large, sweeter berries and more compact bunches.

➤ **WORDEN.** A large, early black Grape of fine quality, with large bunches.



Caco

Greening's Small Fruits

BLACKBERRIES

Because of mixtures in varieties and their inability to produce crops, we have discarded all but those listed below:

EBONY KING. A new heavy-bearing Blackberry. Ripens early. Berries are large, glossy black and of fine quality. Plants are thrifty, hardy and bear regular crops.

HEDRICK. A new variety introduced by the New York Testing Co-operative. Plants are vigorous and productive. Berries are large, with no core. Ripens in late July.



Latham
Raspberry



Ebony King Blackberry



Rancocas Blueberries

RASPBERRIES

Red and Purple Varieties

COLUMBIAN. Dull purplish red berries borne on strong, vigorous bushes. Highly flavored.

LATHAM. One of the best red Raspberries ever introduced. Very large, handsome red berries of excellent quality. Plant vigorous and productive.

INDIAN SUMMER. Everbearing. Bears two crops a year of medium red, juicy, sub-acid berries. Fall crop begins in mid-September. An outstanding variety introduced by the New York Experiment Station.

Black Varieties

CUMBERLAND. The leading "black-cap." Jet-black, large, firm, sweet fruit, almost seedless. Vigorous grower.

NEW LOGAN. Ripens a week before Cumberland. Heavy bearer of large, fine quality fruit. Very resistant to disease.

BOYSENBERRY

THORNLESS. Has all the good characteristics of the parent type, with the addition of smooth canes.

Giant Hybrid BLUEBERRIES

Prized for their delicious fruits, the bushes also are highly ornamental and can be used in border plantings. Of easy culture when directions are followed, the principal requirement being an acid soil. Plant at least two varieties, to insure necessary cross-pollination.

JERSEY. Early. Light blue berry. Strong grower.

RANCOCAS. Early midseason. Bush is tall, vigorous and productive. Fruit large, light blue, firm and very attractive.

RUBEL. Late. Vigorous, upright-growing bush. Fine large berries.



Boysenberry

Greening's Strawberries

From the hundreds of Strawberry varieties, Greening's has selected those that have proved to be superior under the widest range of growing conditions. All are self-pollenizing.

June-Bearing Varieties

- **AMBROSIA LATE.** Berries very large, bright-repointed. Ripens two to three weeks later than Premier. Very hardy.
- **BLAKEMORE.** One of the most widely planted varieties. Very early to bear. A good shipper, as well as for canning and freezing.
- **CATSKILL.** Midseason. Large, bright red berries. Good shipper. Very hardy plants.
- **DORSETT.** Early, ripens with Premier and Blakemore. Bright red berries of delicious flavor.
- **FAIRFAX.** Early. Exceptionally large, firm berries. Fine flavor.
- **PREMIER.** Early. One of the older varieties, still very popular. Ranks with the best in flavor and quality. A fine home variety.
- **SENATOR DUNLAP.** Midseason. A fine variety for canning and freezing. Glossy bright red berries of fine flavor.

Everbearing Varieties

- **GEM.** Very productive, bearing crops right up until freezing weather. Berries light red all the way through.
- **GEMZATA.** A cross between Gem and Wayzata. Bears a heavy crop of high quality berries in June and again in the Fall.
- **MASTODON.** Produces bumper crops of giant berries all season long until late Fall. Fine for home use.
- **STREAMLINER.** A new variety sweeping the country. Bright red berries of fine flavor and quality. Good for canning and freezing. Highly recommended.



Blakemore

DEWBERRIES

- **LUCRETIA.** Trailing vine type of Blackberry. Very large, glossy black fruits of good quality. Fine for canning.

GOOSEBERRIES

- **DOWNING.** Medium size, whitish green, of good quality. Strong, upright grower. Midseason.
- **HOUGHTON.** Medium size, pale red. Good quality, sweet and juicy. A vigorous grower.



Downing Gooseberries

These small fruits require little space and provide a variety of tasty, healthful fruit for eating fresh, preserving and freezing.

Asparagus

MARY WASHINGTON. For years considered the best variety grown for both commercial and home use. Delicious flavor. Remains tender over whole season of two months.



Mary Washington Asparagus

If you have a home freezer or locker, be sure to plant plenty of small fruits and enjoy their garden-fresh taste all year 'round.

CURRENTS

- **DIPLOMA.** A large red Currant, delicious for eating fresh or for jelly.
- **RED LAKE.** A new variety rapidly replacing the older sorts. Fruit hangs on well when fully ripe. Glossy red, fine for jelly.
- **WHITE GRAPE.** Very large, yellowish white. Excellent for table use.

RHUBARB

VICTORIA. An older, widely planted variety now being superseded by the varieties below.

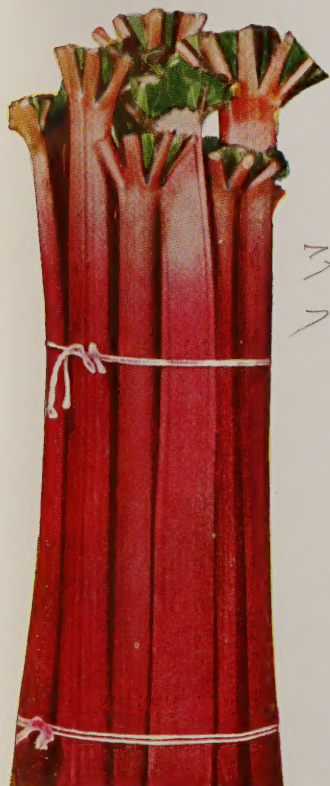
New Seedless Rhubarb

McDONALD RED. A Canadian introduction. Tremendous producer of huge, bright red stalks with white, tender flesh of fine flavor.

CANADA RED. Similar to above, with flesh that is red throughout. Excellent flavor over a long growing period.

Planting Distance and Number per Acre for Small Fruit

Kind	Distance apart	No. plants per acre	Kind	Distance apart	No. plants per acre
Blackberries	3x7 ft.	2,074	Grapes (Arbor)	6x6 ft.	1,210
Currants	4x7 ft.	1,556	Grapes (Arbor)	6x8 ft.	907
Currants	5x5 ft.	1,742	Raspberries, Red	2x7 ft.	3,111
Dewberries	3x7 ft.	2,074	Raspberries, Red	3x7 ft.	2,074
Gooseberries	4x6 ft.	1,815	Raspberries, Black	3x7 ft.	2,074
Gooseberries	5x5 ft.	1,742	Strawberries	1x4 ft.	10,890
Grapes (Trellis)	8x8 ft.	680			



McDonald Rhubarb



Currants

HOW TO PLANT AND PRUNE

Proper planting, pruning and watering are essential to the success of nursery stock. The ground should be plowed or spaded deeply. Holes should be large enough so the roots can be spread out without crowding. Soil should be packed firmly around roots so there are no air spaces and so roots are in tight contact with the soil.

PRUNING—Part of the top of the bush or tree must be pruned at time of planting so as to reduce the amount of top the roots have to supply with water while they are getting established. See illustrations.

WATERING—Surface sprinkling does very little good. Take nozzle off hose and let water run around plant until ground is thoroughly soaked for a depth of 12 to 18 inches. Never let ground dry out.

MULCH—A mulch of hay, leaves, grass clippings, etc. around the base of the plant is very beneficial and helps to conserve moisture.

FERTILIZER—Should be placed on top of the ground and worked in with a hoe. Never put fresh manure in the hole, for if it comes in contact with the roots it will burn and kill them.

How to Plant Balled and Burlapped Evergreens

If ball of earth appears hard and dry upon arrival, soak it in a tub of water before planting. Leave saucer around base of tree so that drainage will be toward tree. Do not put fresh manure in hole so it comes in contact with the roots. Use well-rotted manure and spread it on the ground after tree is planted and hole filled up. Keep ground well cultivated or mulched. When watering, see that ground is soaked to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. Just sprinkling the surface is not enough.

CARE OF EVERGREENS

In hot, dry Summer weather, evergreens should be given plenty of water and carefully guarded against red spider attack. This pest is a very small mite, barely visible. If allowed to become numerous on evergreens that mite will, through its habit of sucking sap from the foliage, cause them to lose their characteristic colors and assume a "rusty" appearance. Red spider can readily be controlled by the employment of one of the following methods:

1. Spray the foliage with water under pressure from garden hose or power sprayer, taking particular pains to secure a forceful spray applied from underneath the foliage.
2. Spraying with a glue spray consisting of 1/2 lb. of cheap grade of ground bone glue in 5 gals. of water. (Dissolve the glue first in a small amount of boiling water.)
3. Dust with sulphur liberally on a warm day, using a superfine commercial brand of dusting sulphur.

Follow directions. If used as recommended, no injury will result from any of these treatments. Avoid spraying an evergreen in the middle of the day, as water alone will sometimes result in injury by scalding at such times. Repeat treatment six days after first application to kill young spiders escaping in egg stage, and remember that applications should be made as often as necessary because of continual reinfestation.

It's Easy to Enjoy Good Roses

Soil—The ground should be deeply prepared for Roses; 2 feet is sufficient, but deeper is better. Manure or garden compost should be worked liberally into the soil.

Planting—Roses may be planted at any time when they are dormant. In Northern climates, Fall-planted Roses should be heavily protected through the ensuing Winter. Spring planting is successful anywhere.

The best plants are 2-year-old, field-grown, budded stock. They should be cut back sharply at planting time, taking away at least two-thirds of their tops.

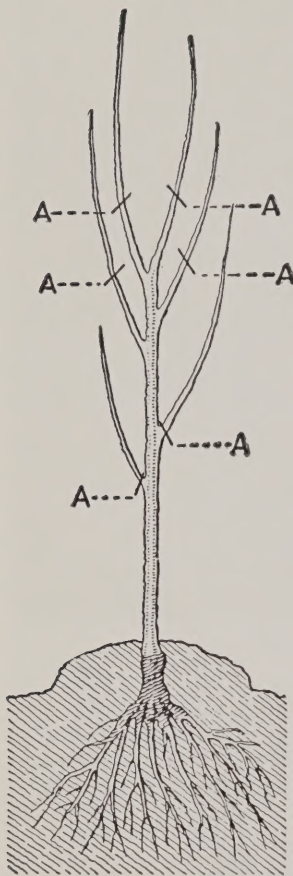
The secrets of successful Rose planting are: to do it early; to keep the roots from drying out while they are being handled, and to tramp the ground very firmly around the plant to make the roots firm in the soil.

Care through the Seasons—Keep the Rose beds cultivated at all times. Water when the weather is dry, soaking the ground deeply and cultivating the surface as soon as it dries.

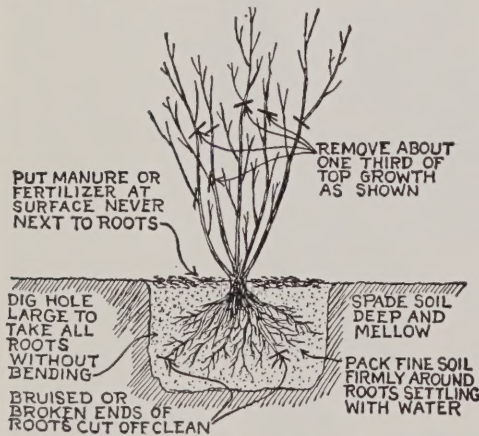
When the Winters are severe, climbers should be taken down from their supports in late Autumn and the canes gathered into a bundle, laid on the ground and covered with earth, leaves, or some other protection. Hybrid Teas should be hilled up as high as possible and the tops covered with leaves, evergreen boughs, or some material which will not pack into a wet, soggy mass.

Pruning—When the covering is removed in the Spring, cut out all diseased and dead wood first, making clean cuts and leaving no stubs.

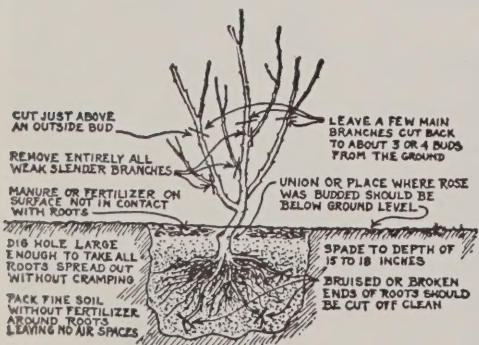
The time to prune Ramblers is immediately after flowering. All old canes which have borne flowers should be removed at the base of the plant.



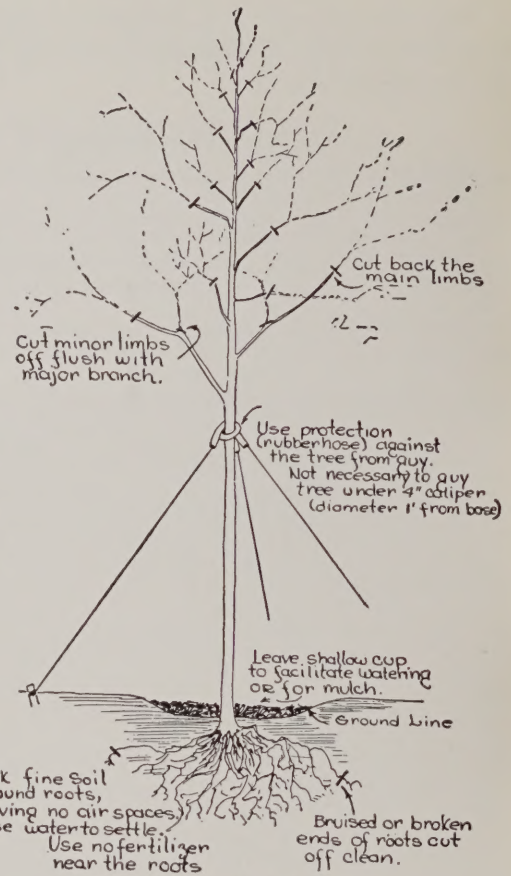
Planting and Pruning Fruit Trees



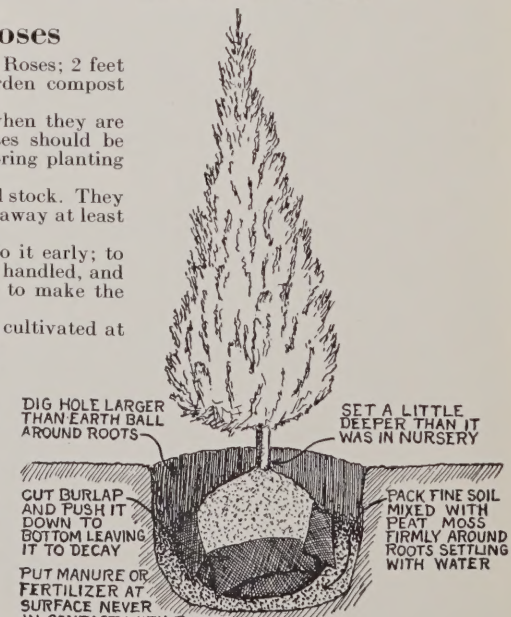
How to Plant Shrubs



Planting and Pruning Roses



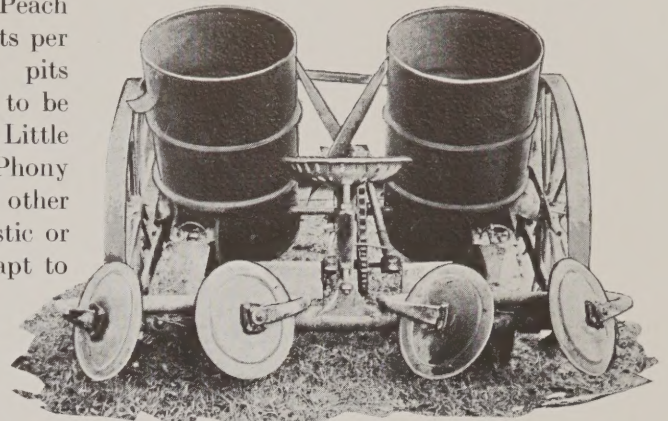
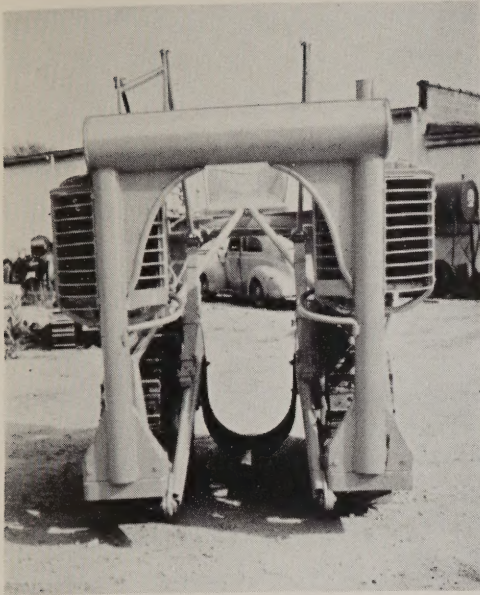
How to Plant Shrubs



Planting Evergreens

PEACH PIT PLANTER

Another one of Greening's own inventions to improve quality and make possible enormous production of Peach trees. Plants 560,000 pits per day. We plant only pits which have been found to be free from Peach Yellows, Little Peach, X Disease, Phony Peach, Red Suture and other virus diseases. A domestic or "cannery" pit is more apt to carry disease. A "Bud-Selected" tree grafted on a disease-free seedling is just one more safeguard to the grower!

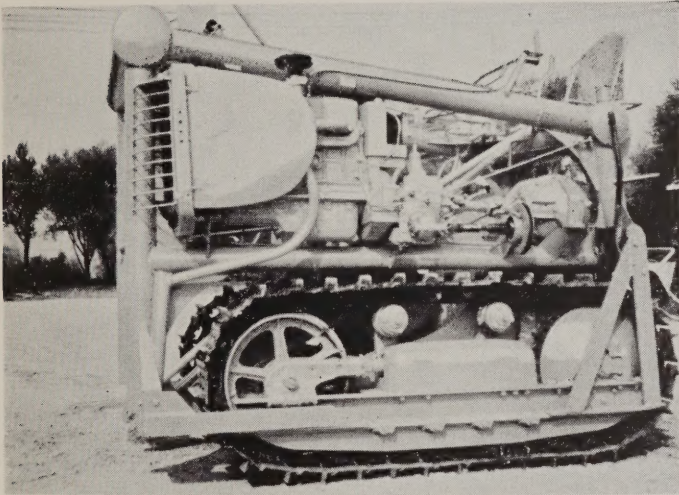


Peach Pit Planter

WHOLE ROOT TREE DIGGER

Designed and Built in Our Shop

Tree digging revolutionized! This machine has cut the cost of the old-fashioned method at the ratio of 15 to 1. There are two separate 70-horsepower engines coupled together and synchronized as to speed and power and run as smooth as silk. Four years of continual experimental work in our Mechanical Research shops brought this truly marvelous, labor-saving piece of machinery to unflinching success. Note that the operator sits up where he can see his work, thus assuring a balanced root system and uninjured trees. Note the very high clearance, eliminating the extreme bending of the trunk of the tree which is apt to injure the cambium layer by stretching the bark. Truly this is the most advanced fruit tree digger ever conceived.



Whole Root Tree Digger

INDEX

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Acer	15,17	Currants	10,39	Grapes	37	Oak	19
Ampelopsis	28	Cydonia	5	Hamamelis	6	Peaches	30,31
Apples	32,33	Deutzia	5	Hawthorn	14	Pears	35
Apricots	35	Dewberries	39	Hemlock	27	Peonies	8
Aralia	4	Digger, Tree	3rd cov.	Hibiscus	6	Philadelphus	7
Arborvitae	27	Dogwood	4,14	Holly	12	Photinia	7
Ash	18	Elaeagnus	5	Hollygrape	12	Physocarpus	8
Asparagus	39	Elm	19	Honeylocust	18	Picea	26
Barberry	4	Buonymus	5,12	Honeysuckle	7,28	Pine	27
Beautybush	6	Evergreens	26,27	How to Plant and Prune	40	Planetree	19
Beech	18	Fagus	18	Hydrangea	6	Platanus	19
Berberis	4	Fir	27	Hypericum	6	Planters	2, 3rd cov.
Betula	17	Fleecevine	28	Ilex	12	Plums	36
Birch	17	Flowering Almond	15	Ivy	28	Polygonum	28
Bittersweet	28	Flowering Crab	16	Jetbead	8	Poplar	19
Blackberries	38	Flowering Peach	15	Juniper	26	Populus	19
Blueberries	38	Flowering Plum	15	Kerria	6	Privet	6
Boysenberries	38	Flowering Quince	5	Kolkwitzia	6	Prunes	36
Buckthorn	8	Flowering Shrubs	4-13	Landscape Service	29	Prunus	8,15
Buddleia	4	Flowering Trees	14-16	Ligustrum	6	Pseudotsuga	27
Butterflybush	4	Forsythia	5	Lilac	11	Pussy Willow	10
Celastrus	28	Fraxinus	18	Locust	18,19	Quercus	19
Cercis	15	Fruits		Lonicera	7,28	Quinces	35
Cherries	34	Apples	32,33	Magnolia	14	Raspberries	38
Chinese Chestnut	19	Apricots	35	Mahonia	12	Redbud	15
Clematis	28	Cherries	34	Malus	16	Rhamnus	8
Climbing Vines	28	Peaches	30,31	Maple	15,17	Rhodotypos	8
Conifers	26,27	Pears	35	Mockorange	7	Rhubarb	39
Cornus	4,14	Plums	36	Mountain-Ash	15	Rhus	10
Cotoneaster	4	Quinces	35	Ninebark	18	Ribes	10
Crab Apples	33	Small Fruits	37-39	Nut Trees	19	Roses	20-25
Crataegus	14	Gleditsia	18			Rose-of-Sharon	6
		Gooseberries	39			Salix	10,19
						Sand Cherry	15
						Shade Trees	17-19
						Shrub Classification	13
						Shrubs, Evergreen	12
						Shrubs, Flowering	4-13
						Snowberry	10
						Sorbus	15
						Spirea	10
						Sprayers	3
						Spruce	26
						Strawberries	39
						Sumac	10
						Sycamore	19
						Symphoricarpos	10
						Syringa	11
						Tamarix	11
						Taxus	27
						Thuja	27
						Tsuga	27
						Ulmus	19
						Viburnum	12
						Vines	28
						Virginia Creeper	28
						Weigela	12
						Willow	19
						Wisteria	28
						Witch-hazel	6
						Yew	27



Greening's New Summerlong Everbearing Peach

(Plant Patent No. 1503)

An excellent Peach that originated in Dayton, Ohio, as a seedling. Without any care the original tree lived for 22 years. Fruit starts ripening about August 1 and continues until late September. Ripe and green fruit and blossoms appear on the tree at the same time. Fruit is medium size, yellow, freestone and of excellent quality. The flesh is sweet and tasty. It is firm enough not to bruise easily.

An important contribution because it prolongs the fruiting season beyond the normal range of other Peach varieties. Attractive in appearance and with a distinct and appetizing aroma, it is valuable for local use as a dessert and cooking variety. Every home owner in this area with even a few square feet of ground to spare should try Summerlong.